



**Verified Carbon  
Standard**



**socialcarbon**

**VERIFICATION REPORT**

**JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT**

**Earthood**

Document Prepared by Earthood Services Limited

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## Summary

JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT, registered under the VCS Project ID 2709<sup>1</sup>, is a grouped project taking place in Cotriguaçu, in the state of Mato Grosso, Southern Amazon, Brazil. It started on 12-November-2020 with a project area of 39,885.45 hectares. The project's activities aim to avoid the unplanned deforestation (AUD) of the Amazon rainforest and, as a grouped project, provide the possibility to expand the conservation to other areas in the future. In addition to climate benefits, social and environmental conditions in the project region will be improved contributing to the control of deforestation and development of environmental education and other activities. The contribution to sustainability is managed through the SOCIALCARBON® Standard, which is based on six main indicators: Biodiversity; Nature; Financial; Human; Social and carbon resources.

The project corresponds with the Sectorial Scope 14 of the VCS: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU), in the category of Reducing Emissions caused by Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), particularly, Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation (AUDD). The project takes a programmatic approach (grouped project), primarily covering 39,885.45 hectares of forest in the first instance.

Earthood Services Limited as a part of the list of available validation and verification bodies-VVB, was contracted to carry out the verification process of the project activities in accordance VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards with a 95% assurance level and 5% materiality. The purpose of this verification process is to verify the implementation of the project activities during the monitoring period from November 12, 2020, to November

<sup>1</sup> <https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2709>

## Summary

11, 2021, in accordance with all applicable rules and requirements of the VCS and SOCIALCARBON, the methodology (VM0015) and other applicable references.

This process includes document review, site visit, interviews and consultation of secondary sources of information, findings statement, Monitoring Report, feedback with the project owner, and preparation of the final report in accordance with the Monitoring Report, validated Project Description, correct application of the VM0015 Version 1.1, December 3, 2012 - Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, for baseline calculation, determination of additionality, and quantification of emission reductions. As a result, the number of findings raised about verification requirements was 06 requests for clarifications (CL) and 05 requests for corrective actions (CAR), which were addressed by the project proponents and two Forward action request (FAR) for the next verification process.

The document review, interviews, and site visit allowed ESPL to gather sufficient evidence to fully assess the verification criteria and determine that the project is being implemented in accordance with the Monitoring Report v15. The reductions were calculated correctly based on the applicable methodology.

JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT, as described in the Monitoring Report, meets all relevant requirements of the VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards, and the methodology has been correctly applied. The implementation of the project activities in the current monitoring period generates a net reduction of GHG emissions of 28,585 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and 25,726 tCO<sub>2</sub>e as VCUs.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Earthood Services Limited, as the conformity assessment body, conducted the independent first verification of the JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT, in Brazil. The third-party assessment was conducted in an objective, neutral and consistent manner, in accordance with the requirements for the VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards, rules and approved methodological procedures.

## 1.1 Objective

Verification is carried out as a systematic, independent, and documented process for the evaluation as follows:

- The project activity was implemented in accordance with the validated Project Document Description.
- The monitoring was carried out in compliance with what was described in the validated monitoring plan.
- GHG emission reductions were calculated free of errors and omissions and misrepresentations.
- The extent to which GHG emission reductions reported in the monitoring report are materially accurate.
- The project implemented the activities in compliance with the criteria of SOCIALCARBON.

## 1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the verification is to establish by an independent third-party assessment the conformance of the project to Verified Carbon Standard and SOCIALCARBON, the identified methodology (VM0015) and associated tools, requirements, and ISO 14064-2.

The scope of the verification is carried out as a systematic, independent, and documented process for the evaluation as follows:

- The project activity has been implemented in accordance with the validated Project Description Document and produces GHG emission reductions, social and environmental benefits.
- The Monitoring Report and other supporting documents provided are complete, updated, and verifiable considering the applicable requirements, standards, evaluation criteria and conditions of the certification program.
- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the systems and procedures described in the validated monitoring plan, including the approved methodology and applicable tools.

- The data is recorded and stored according to the monitoring methodology and calculations are appropriate and consistent.
- GHG emission reductions determined in this verification process are only accounted for the monitoring period determined by the project.

Evaluation criteria:

- VCS Program Guide, v4.1
- VCS Standard, v4.2
- VM0015 Version 1.1, 3 December 2012 - Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation.
- Carbon Standard Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements 2017 v. 3.6.
- AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.0
- Registration and Issuance Process 2019, v4.0
- SOCIALCARBON standard, v5.0
- VCS+SC Guidance Project Development Process, v3.0
- Template Submission of new indicators REDD+SFMP, v1.2

### 1.3 Level of Assurance

The level of assurance is 95% of the verification statement, agreed with the project proponent, as well as the manner and timing of gathering evidence or proof to obtain a reasonable level of assurance, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable requirements. Likewise, materiality is less than 5% for the project.

ESPL ensures the conformance of the project with VCS rules by considering a materiality threshold of less than 5% in terms of errors, omissions, and misrepresentations relative to total reported GHG emission reductions.

### 1.4 Summary Description of the Project

Table 1 Summary of the project

<b>Project name</b>	JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT
<b>Sectoral scope</b>	14. Land-use, land-use change and forestry
<b>AFOLU Project category</b>	Reducing Emissions caused by Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation (AUDD).
<b>Project Proponents</b>	Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Ltda.

<b>Other entities involved</b>	<p>Elizabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque &amp; CIA</p> <p>Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli</p> <p>Cassio Roberto Gradela</p> <p>Elizabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque</p> <p>Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela</p> <p>Ecológica Assessoria Ltda. <sup>2</sup></p> <p>Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments S/A <sup>3</sup></p> <p>Uezu Planejamento Ambiental S/S LTDA</p>
<b>Baseline and monitoring methodology</b>	VM0015. Avoided Unplanned Deforestation. Version 1.1, of December 3, 2012
<b>Location of the project activity</b>	Cotriguaçu, in the State of Mato Grosso, Southern Amazon, Brazil
<b>Project scale</b>	Grouped project
<b>Area</b>	39,885.45 hectares in the first instance
<b>Project crediting period</b>	30 years From 12 November 2020 to 11 November 2050
<b>Monitoring period</b>	November 12, 2020, to November 11, 2021
<b>Verified emission reductions in the above reporting period</b>	28,585 tCO <sub>2</sub> e

The “JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT” involves avoidance the unplanned deforestation (AUD) and has the main objective of conserving the forests of the region. The project combines conservation with forest management, through a Sustainable Forest Management Plan in some areas. In addition to climate benefits, it improves social and environmental conditions in the project region, specifically contributing to the control of deforestation, and developing environmental education and other activities. The SOCIALCARBON® Standard is applied to assess and monitor the project's contribution to sustainability based on six key indicators: Biodiversity, Nature, Financial, Human, Social and Carbon Resources, thereby improving the social and environmental conditions in the project region.

<sup>2</sup> Ecológica Assessoria Ltda. prepared this Joint Project Description & Monitoring Report (VCS) and remained as Project Proponent until March 9, 2024, when the Deed of Partial Release was signed formalizing the company's leaving as Project Proponent.

<sup>3</sup> Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments S/A signed a partnership contract with the project proponent on April 2, 2024, to continue developing the Project. Therefore, it made the final adjustments to the Joint Project Description and Monitoring Report, including the adjustment of the Project Baseline, guaranteeing the adequacy and quality of the document following the required standards.

The project in Mato Grosso State, Southern Amazon, Brazil, is a grouped project covering 39,885.45 hectares in the first instance. The implementation of the project activities during the current monitoring period from November 12, 2020, to November 11, 2021, result in a net reduction of GHG emissions of 28,585 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and 25,726 tCO<sub>2</sub>e as VCU.

## 2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

The verification of this monitoring period under the VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards was requested to ESPL by project proponents. The audit of the Monitoring Report, supporting documents, site visit, and interviews has provided this VVB with the evidence to ensure compliance with all applicable criteria for the project with reasonable assurance. The project activities aim to generate social and environmental benefits and promote the emissions reductions of greenhouse gas emissions GHG.

### 2.1 Method and Criteria

Verification process consisted of the following four phases: i) a desk review and investigation on secondary sources of applicable information, ii) an on-site assessment iii) the resolution of findings, and iv) issuance of the final verification report with the conclusion. The verification process is conducted in accordance with the criteria laid down by VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards. The verification process included the following:

- Contract with project proponents for the scope and appointment of verification team and technical review team.
- Completeness check of Monitoring Report.
- Desk review of conformance to VCS and SOCIALCARBON rules, Monitoring Report by the verification team and planning of onsite audit (site inspection to confirm project boundaries, check project activities and interviews with stakeholders).
- Project conformance to the applied methodology, including the procedure for the demonstration of additionality specified in the methodology.
- Physical on-site inspection by the audit team (site inspection to confirm project boundaries, check project activities, confirm stable forest area, and interviews with stakeholders).
- Follow up activities e.g., interviews.
- Reporting and closure of findings (CARs/CLs/FARs) and preparation of draft verification report.
- Independent technical review of the draft verification report and final/revised documentation.
- Reporting and closure of TR comments/findings (CARs/CLs/FARs) and final approval for the decision made.
- Reports, calculation checks, QA/QC, and resolution of findings.
- Issuance of the draft of verification report.
- Independent technical review of the project documentation to confirm if the internal procedures established and implemented by ESPL were duly complied with and if said opinion

or conclusion was reached objectively and in compliance with the applicable rules and requirements. The independent technical reviewer can approve the report in the way it was presented by the lead auditor or return it, with comments or findings that must be resolved by the verification team.

- Issuance of the final verification report.

The sampling plan consisted of reviewing 100% of the project documentation, spreadsheets, cartographic information, all land ownership and carbon rights certificates, and all documents submitted as evidence for the first monitoring period. In addition, on-site inspections, and interviews with stakeholders, were scheduled<sup>4</sup>.

The Monitoring Report and non-permanence risk analysis were reviewed for consistency with the criteria described in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of this report. The audit team identified potential risks of errors, omissions, and misstatements related to the verification criteria. Based on the selected approach, the audit team considers the selected sample design to be sufficient for decision making regarding the analysis of the project and its compliance with the applicable requirements.

Table 2 Verification process

Date	Activity
13/02/2022	Flight to Alta Floresta
13/02/2022	To Cotriguaçu
14/02/2022	Opening Meeting: <u>Location:</u> Nova união <u>Participants:</u> Marcelo Haddad- Project Proponent- Ecológica Assessoria Ltda. Cassio Gradela- Project Proponent-Land owner Eliane Yamada- Ecológica Assessoria Ltda- SIG Henrique Schuck- Ecológica Assessoria Ltda- Forestry engineer  Introduction of the lead auditor Presentation of the Audit team Audit objective, scope and criteria, roles, and responsibilities Schedule discussion/remarks Review of the Audit plan. General Conditions of Service, Impartiality / Confidentiality. Confirmation of schedules and dates, interviews with institutional and local actors, field check. Interview with project proponents Questions and answers session.
14/02/2022	<u>Location:</u> Asentamiento Nova união Interview to Gilmar Pereira – City councilor Interview to Edson de Jesus- Farmer

<sup>4</sup> Tracks and photos were Recorded in a GIS system by the audit team and the interviews are available in ESPL’s document management

Date	Activity
	North Fazendas: Site inspection: Project limits, Flora Plots/possible fire events To Pousada San Gabriel
15/02/2022	Visit and Interview to Indigenous land (Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados) with the <i>cacique</i> and the legal representant.  Interview to Joao Carlos de Matos- Surveillance Interview with the Project Proponent Cassio Roberto Gradella Leakage area visit Forestry inventory review
16/02/2022	Documental revision: Contracts and agreements Start date support SIGEF review Additionality PD&MR revision Risk tool: Financial risk and political risk  Interview with Dalmo Roberto Porcher-Manager of State Park Igarapé-Juruena Interview with Secretary of environment and agriculture of Cotriguaçu Interview with mayor of Cotriguaçu
17/02/2022	South Fazendas: Site inspection: Project limits, Project activities Interview with Jorge Augusto dos Santos (Castanhero of Cotriguaçu)
18/02/2022	To Alta Floresta Interview with Diego Cardozo- administrative support supervisor-UNEMAT Interview with Ivone Pereira da Silva- Political pedagogic financial director-UNEMAT
19/02/2022	Document revision: Contracts and agreements Risk tool 2 <sup>nd</sup> session review
20/02/2022	Flight to São Paulo
23/02/2022	Interview with Sara Cristina Caravaho (Social Carbon) Audit desk-Document revision Land tenure Additionally Financial Legal compliance Contracts and/or agreements with the participants GIS-review- classification GIS review- -Baseline /reference area/leakage Fire events analyze Document management, capture, and compilation of Project information. Spreadsheet review Review of VCU calculations in accordance with applied methodology and relevant tools.
23/02/2021	Closing Meeting:

Date	Activity
	-A general presentation of the partial conclusions and results of the audit, the CARs/CLAs/ detected. -Confirmation of dates to deliver final findings and resolution of findings. Gratefulness
01/03/2022	Findings report
25/03/2022	Project proponents response
15/04/2022	Review by the Audit team of the responses of the project proponents
27/04/2022	Project proponents response 2
01/05/2022	Review by the Audit team of the responses of the project proponents 2
06/05/2022	Project proponents response 3
06/05/2022	Review by the Audit team of the responses of the project proponents 3 to close all findings
20/05/2022	Writing of the draft report after the closure of all findings
20/05/2022	Internal Technical Review
30/05/2022	Project Submission of Final Verification Report

The verification team is composed of two auditors, one with extensive expertise in forestry, social, ecological and biodiversity issues in the project region, and the other a local expert who speaks the local language of the project site and has extensive experience as an auditor. Both are qualified according to VCS requirements. As below:

**Bibiana Duarte:** Senior Lead Auditor. Forestry Engineer, qualified under the ISO 14064 and 14065 to lead validation and verification processes of Carbon Emission Reduction projects for VCS, SOCIALCARBON standards and others. More than 10 years of work and relevant experience in ecological, biodiversity and social aspects in forestry projects. Main auditor since 2017, successfully auditing carbon projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.

**Marcelo Sebben:** Brazilian, Senior Auditor: Beng Chemical Engineer, MSc Sustainable Energy Systems, qualified as lead auditor under ISO 9001, 14001 and 14064/5 standards. More than 14 years of professional technical experience, including chemical processes, QMS, EMS, Renewable Energy and GHG validation and verification processes. Lead auditor since 2014, auditing more than 100 GHG Projects (validations and verifications) in Brazil and Latin America.

**Table 3 Audit Team**

Name	Role
Bibiana Duarte	Lead Auditor/Sectorial Specialist/technical expert
Marcelo Sebben	Auditor/Local expert

Table 4 Technical reviewer.

Name	Role
Pablo Rodríguez	Technical reviewer and technical expert

The project was assessed for conformance to the criteria described in this report.

## 2.2 Document Review

The document review was conducted on January 25, 2022, based on information provided by the Project Proponents before the on-site visit (see Appendix 1). The auditor scrutinized all project documentation and ensured that it complied with the VCS and SOCIALCARBON programs. The desk review included an examination of the project details, data, and parameters, as well as a quantification of GHG reductions. The verification team conducted a desk review that included the following:

- A review of the data and information submitted to verify its integrity.
- A review of the Monitoring Report, details of the information, monitored data, appropriate use of factors, equations and results obtained.
- Monitoring the implementation of project activities.
- An evaluation of compliance with the applicable regulations to verify the regularity of the activity.
- An evaluation of documents proving the land tenure and / or carbon rights of the project.
- An evaluation of the controls envisaged to guarantee the quality of the information and the documentary control of the project.
- Other supporting documents (cartography, spreadsheets, etc.).

As part of the desk review, an office audit (lead auditor and audited team) was carried out on the main points of the project that require attention.

## 2.3 Interviews

Several interviews were conducted during the on-site inspections, that were deemed relevant to compliance with the regulatory requirements and technical aspects of the project. The group of people for the interviews was selected based on their role in the project, their influence on the development of the project at the local or regional level, and their location in the project area. Accordingly, the interviewees were individuals from local institutions and associations, landowners, employees, local community leaders, indigenous people, protected areas, and academics (universities).

Table 5 Interviews

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
14/02/2022	Gilmar Pereira Nunes	Councilor of Cotriguaçu Municipality	<p>Lives in the city for 22 years. Cotriguaçu is the city where the project is located.</p> <p>Responsible for social programs with children in the city</p> <p>Has been informed about the project activity in the previous week through the landowner.</p> <p>Knows the propriety owner from 20 years.</p> <p>Mentioned that it is common in the city to explore 100% of areas (deforest), which is not in accordance with national legislation.</p> <p>Mentioned that the drivers for deforestation are livestock and agriculture.</p> <p>The main products grown in the city are manioc, coffee, cocoa.</p>
14/02/2022	Edson de Jesus	Farmer Employee of landowner	<p>Lives in the city of Cotriguaçu.</p> <p>Harvest Brazilian Nuts and sells it to an association.</p> <p>Knows the project proponent from 20 years.</p> <p>Do not hunt in the project area.</p>

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
15/02/2022	Robertinho Moriman	“Cacique” (community leader) of Indigenous area Apiaka do Pontal	<p>The indigenous land is near by the project activity. The community lives in the area since 2017. Since 2017 they know the landowner. They know about carbon project from previous area where they used to live prior 2017. They are aware about the benefits of a carbon project (reduction extreme climate, reduction of deforestation). However, they were not aware of this project activity. During the audit process, the project proponents explained about project activity. The landowner used to donate them some materials, such as cows for Christmas, cement, fuel and fishing utensils, which occurred since prior the start date of project activity. The community’s hierarchy has one community leader and one president of community association in top command. However, the decisions from community are taken in assembly. There are 59 people (including children) living in the community. They grow in the community manioc, pineapple, banana, and Brazilian Nuts (extraction). They have school in the community, and all speak Portuguese. They have not signed any contract with project proponent or landowner. The indigenous land is not yet homologated in FUNAI (National Foundation of Indigenous People) and therefore, not fully registered. They have closed to 1,000,000 ha in their area but stated that there is no invasion in their land. The women work mostly in agriculture.</p>
15/02/2022	Erivaldo Moriman	Elder resident of Indigenous area Apiaka do Pontal	<p>The indigenous land is near by the project activity. They mentioned that the project proponents mentioned previously about some project but has not clarified or requested any of their needs. Explained that among their main needs is the development of supply chain of Brazilian nuts to the city (stocking, logistic, prices and avoidance of intermediates). They hunt in their land the following animals for subsistence: monkey, wild pig, tapir) Claim the need of management plan for the trees in the area State that the projects might avoid illegal mining in the area.</p>

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
			<p>States that there is a need of dialog between the project proponents and the community prior to implement this project and that this dialog has not occurred to date.</p> <p>He has some doubts in relation to project activity and its effects in their community or land.</p> <p>Required clarification on which activities will be developed in the community area due to the implementation of project activity and whether there will be any benefits to them.</p> <p>Although he stated that there are doctors and dentists that visit the community sporadically, he pointed out that there is a need of water and sanitation as well as further medical care.</p>
15/02/2022	João Carlos de Matos	Owner of propriety (land) surrounded by the project activity area	<p>He owns an inn which is surrounded by the project land. The area for building the inn has been donated by the project proponent. And apart from this inn, he has an agreement with landowner for land clearance and surveillance in the project areas.</p> <p>He works with landowner since 2003, who has given him 505 ha in the project area (which is not part of project activity) for him to carry out surveillance and land clearance in the whole area of project activity.</p> <p>He said that there is a location (hut) where they use to control the invasions.</p> <p>Since he started to work in the propriety, they did not see any invaders in the area.</p> <p>He does not allow hunting in the project area.</p> <p>In November 2020 the landowner has formalized with him the contract of surveillance and land clearance.</p> <p>He's awareness about the project is related to helping the community, helping indigenous children from nearby communities with education, provide cement and other support for the indigenous community.</p> <p>The fishing tourism is his other activity. He owns an inn and drives fishers to best fishing spots.</p>
15/02/2022	Cássio Roberto Gradela	One of the project area owners and lands administrator	<p>Mr. Cassio is the owner of some of the proprieties from the project activity. As all proprieties are family related, he is responsible for administrate all project area.</p> <p>He stated that 10 years ago, other project proponents kept contact with him to develop a REDD project. Nevertheless, the initiative has not been implemented. In 2019, the current project developers (Ecológica) have contacted him to develop the current project activity.</p>

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
			<p>At this time, he carries on with the project development due to the trust gained with this company.</p> <p>He stated that on 2005, the nearby settlement has started by INCRA (National Institute of Agrarian Reform), by distributing land for landless families through a Government Social Program.</p> <p>The main drivers for deforestation in the project areas are caused by illegal mining and by the settlement families, who break in the propriety for wood and land expansion (illegally).</p> <p>In 2006 there was an invasion carried out by illegal mining in the propriety area, and for this reason he hired a person for controlling the area and maintain the land internal paths.</p> <p>The wood management plant which is carried out inside the project propriety provides wood for local sawmills, which reduces the pressure for invasions due to jobs availability.</p> <p>In 2021 he donated cement for indigenous community (Apiaka community) nearby the project area.</p> <p>He stated that there is another indigenous area nearby the project area which is called “Escondido”. Nevertheless, this community has been brought to this area in 2017 and for that reason has not contact with them. However, they access the project area for extracting Brazilian Nuts.</p> <p>He does not allow hunting in the area, however the local workers (land clearance and surveillance) use guns for their own protection again wild animals.</p> <p>Due to external pressure (illegal mining and wood thieves), a contract has been signed between landowners and Mr. João Matta for land clearance and surveillance. This contract has been formalized in 2020</p> <p>Although the project area is neighbor of a National Park (controlled by ICMBio), the landowner has not contacted ICMBio for developing the project activity.</p> <p>The management plan approved for the land has not project for FAUNA. According to Mr. Cassio, Fauna management is not required when requesting approval of forest management plan.</p>
16/02/2022	Dalmo Roberto Porcher	Manager of State Park Igarapé-Juruena	<p>The State Park is in the boundary of project activity area.</p> <p>He knows about carbon project however is not aware about this project activity.</p> <p>He lives in the City of Cotriguaçu since 1984.</p> <p>The area of the park is 220,000 ha and it is overlapped to a national park (National Park of Juruena).</p>

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
			<p>He is aware that there are people that wants to grapple area. Agrees that the landowner of the project activity has a risk of having his area invaded. His role is to monitor the State Park area to avoid invasions and wood theft. He said that there are no fire spots in the area due to the forest characteristics Main drivers of deforestation in the area are grappling (illegal land appropriation) and illegal mining.</p>
16/02/2022	Olírio Oliveira dos Santos	Mayor of Cotriguaçu	<p>The project activity is in this city. Knows the landowner for 20 years Heard about carbon project but not specifically about this one. Is not aware of any grappling in the city. Is not aware of any deforestation in the city nor any issue related to land invasion. Acknowledge that the project activity contributes to the forest preservation.</p>
17/02/2022	Jorge Augusto dos Santos	Secretary of Association of Brazilian Nuts collectors (ACCPJA)	<p>This association organizes the Brazilian Nuts collectors and gives them conditions to improve their income. The collectors collect Brazilian nuts inside the propriety area. The Association is responsible for gathering the Brazilian Nuts collectors and beneficiate their production. They were responsible for inscribing projects for gathering funds for purchase a shed, trucks and motorcycles and beneficiate the nuts with drying, peeling and packing. They provided training to the associates 28 people are part of the association directly and in total, around 60 people are involved (directly and indirectly). Indigenous work is not allowed by Funai (national indigenous Foundation) and for that reason no Indigenous people is part of the association. He does not know the landowner of the Project activity. Do not harvest Nuts from the State or National Parks Main drivers of deforestation are livestock and wood. He does not know the carbon project but is interested in further explanations. Are foreseen project with reuse of nut husk for generating thermal energy. He is concerned regarding the reseeding of Nut trees, and he has carried out monitoring of Nut Trees. Explained that there are around 30,000 Nut trees in the explored area.</p>

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
18/02/2022	Diego Cardoso	Administrative Support Supervisor of University of the State of Mato Grosso (UNEMAT)	University is located closed to the project region (Municipality of Alta Floresta) and has been defined as a stakeholder by the project developers to the project activity. Mentioned that the courses of the Alta Floresta Campus are Forestry engineering, Biological Sciences and Agronomy.
18/02/2022	Ivone Pereira da Silva	Director of Pedagogical and financial politics of UNEMAT University	University is located closed to the project region (Municipality of Alta Floresta) and has been defined as a stakeholder by the project developers to the project activity. Is aware about carbon projects and has been contacted previously by project proponents. Have not participated from the stakeholder consultation apart from confirming her invitation. Nevertheless, confirmed that have interest in collaborating with project activity by providing labor and scientific knowledge as counterpart of financial support, scholarships, masters, doctorates, among others.

From the interviews, it appears that the stakeholders are informed about the design of project activities, benefits, and impacts. In addition, they know the legislation of the area and the issues of deforestation and loss of biodiversity. However, the project has opportunities to improve communication with indigenous communities around the project area. Protected area institutions and other public bodies monitor the areas to prevent invasions and control the agents of deforestation in the areas under their jurisdiction. The Academy is interested in contributing scientific knowledge to the project activities.

## 2.4 Site Inspections

The main purpose of the field inspections conducted was to verify the activities implementation in the project area. For the project verification process, the on-site inspection was carried out by visiting the project area and the surrounding area during the days from 13/02/2022 to 20/02/2022. The review consisted in:

- Ensure that the geographic area of the project, as reported in the validated Project Description, Monitoring Report, and the annexes (GIS). It was confirmed through the Avenza maps®, on field<sup>5</sup>.
- Observe the Implementation status of the project and forest activities.
- Perform risk-based review of the project area to cover the project boundary.

<sup>5</sup> Tracks and photos were Recorded in a GIS system by the audit team, and this is available in ESPL's document management

- Verifying possible substantial discrepancies between the activities described in the monitoring plan and those carried out on site.
- Perform a risk-based review of the project area to ensure that the project is in conformance the eligibility requirements of the VCS and SOCIALCARBON rules and the applicability conditions of the methodology.
- Confirmation that the quality control and quality assurance procedures were in place. Confirmed by the audit team in the project proponent office.

The visit began with the opening meeting and subsequent site inspections with the lead auditor and the audited team. The audit team verified the activities, project boundaries, the monitoring, responsible parties, and communities, as well as all the aspects that contribute to the confirmation of the information provided by the proponent. The confirmation of the boundaries and activities was verified on site (see in Figure 1 on the yellow line), as follows below:


Figure 1 Tracking on Field













The audit team collected GPS tracking data and waypoints, and took photographs, during the on-site visit. The VVB used Avenza maps® to help correlate tracks and observations with mapping data supplied by the client in a GeoPDFFile.

Table 6 Check points

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Indigenous community visit	8°56'57.97"S	58°32'36.53"W	

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Juruena river	9° 2'10.56"S	58° 36'29.66"W	
Infrastructure	8° 56'58.24"S	58° 32'38.87"W	
Forest management	9° 40'0.04"S	58° 24'48.30"W	
Timber forest use	9° 14'2.46"S	58° 47'3.49"W	

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Fazenda Flor De ipê	9° 35'29.88"S	58° 20'29.52"W	
Fazenda Sanga	9° 38'40.47"S	58° 22'30.02"W	
Infrastructure	9° 37'53.53"S	58° 20'35.00"W	
UPA 04	9° 15'15.31"S	58° 49'54.78"W	

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Fazenda Naviraí	9° 15'17.61"S	58° 53'21.89"W	
Baseline	9° 13'44.23"S	75° 34'56.59" W	
Teak plantations in the surroundings	9° 49'49.99"S	58° 42'14.76"W	
Water body in Project area-River Forest protected.	9° 11'56.21"S	58° 45'1.91"W	

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Fazenda Arara Azul	9° 9'50.36"S	58° 42'59.22"W	
Fazenda Cardeal	9° 6'40.66"S	58° 39'59.01"W	
Fazenda Nhuma	9° 12'17.38"S	58° 45'34.28"W	
Native palm in protected forest areas	9° 7'54.58"S	58° 41'16.10"W	

## 2.5 Resolution of Findings

The identification of the findings was determined after reviewing the documentation and the results of the on-site inspections. The findings relate to non-compliance with the requirements of the VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards, non-compliance with local environmental laws and regulations, non-compliance with general principles and approved methodological procedures. Project information must meet the requirements of the standards by presenting the correct evidence and be based on relevant, verifiable, and internationally recognized sources.

The on-site inspections made it possible to verify the relevance, reliability, and transparency of the procedures for obtaining information and data for the project. The audit sampling effort ensured that the relative importance did not exceed 5%, which was agreed upon with the project proponents. The information and data were verified to ensure that the information was free of errors, omissions, or misrepresentations.

A Corrective Action Request (CAR) shall be raised if one of the following situations occurs:

- Non-compliance with monitoring or if the evidence provided to demonstrate compliance is insufficient.
- Modifications to the implementation, operation and monitoring of the registered project activity has not been sufficiently documented by the project participants.
- Mistakes have been made in applying assumptions, data or calculations of emission reductions which will impact the quantity of emission reductions.

A Clarification Request (CL) shall be raised if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable VCS and SOCIALCARBON requirements have been met.

A Forward Action Request (FAR) is issued for actions if the monitoring and reporting require attention and/or adjustment for the next verification period.

The VVB conducted the assessment to reach a reasonable level of assurance of conformance against the defined audit criteria and materiality thresholds within the audit scope. Based on the verification team assessment 12 non-conformities were raised (See Appendix 2). In summary, the project proponents presented the clarifications and supports for closing the findings related to land tenure, document management, project dates, legal requirements, project area, data and parameters, procedures of the monitoring plan, additionality, and socio-environmental indicators. In conclusion, the findings were successfully closed in accordance with the applicable requirements.

### 2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

Two (2) FARs were generated during the validation and verification of this project:

1. The project proponent must transition to the VM0048 methodology starting with the next verification and revalidate the baseline for 6 years.

2. The project proponent must monitor and adjust the Leakage Belt according to the overlaps with the area of project 3451, which is in the approval of its registration. In case this project is registered before the next verification, the project proponent must adjust the Leakage Belt according to the guidelines of the VM0015 methodology. This adjustment will include:

- a. A revised mobility analysis that considers the area of project 3451 as inaccessible to deforestation agents.
- b. Changes to the Leakage Belt that comply with all methodological requirements.
- c. Validation of any changes by the VVB as requested. Additionally, any updates to the Leakage Belt made by the project proponent will be submitted as a deviation in the PD and will be appropriately documented.

## 2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

Earthood Services Limited is accredited for the validation and verification projects for the scope 14 AFOLU sector as well as by the VERRA board.

Validation activities are not applicable to this verification.

# 3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

## 3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The project is not registered or seeking registration in any other GHG program, other than VCS and SOCIALCARBON. The audit team searched for the project under the platforms of the following international standards, without finding matches: Gold Standard, Plan Vivo Standard, American Carbon Registry Standard and Climate Action Reserve Standard.

## 3.2 Methodology Deviations

This project activity does not apply any methodology deviations.

## 3.3 Project Description Deviations

No project description deviations have occurred during the first monitoring period compared with the validated project description. Project validation and verification are taking place at the same time.

## 3.4 Grouped Projects

No new project areas have been included in the project in the first monitoring period. Project validation and verification are taking place at the same time.

# 4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

## 4.1 Project Implementation Status

The audit team verified the following:

**Table 7 Evaluation of the project implementation.**

Item	Verification
Presence of any material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description.	There are no material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description.
Implementation status of the monitoring plan and the completeness of monitoring, including the suitability of the implemented monitoring system.	The audit team carried out the interviews and observations on the site and confirms that the monitoring is in accordance with the processes of the validated monitoring plan.
The existence of any material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system, and the monitoring plan set out in the project description and the applied methodology.	There are no material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system, and the monitoring plan set out in the project description and the applied methodology.
Whether the GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project have become included in an emissions trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading.	The project is registered in the VCS program and with the SOCIALCARBON standard, complying with the requirements of the program and the standard. The project is not registered under another GHG program. There is no risk of double counting.
Whether the project has received or sought any other form of environmental credit or has become eligible to do so since validation or previous verification.	The project has not received or sought any other form of environmental credit.
Whether the project has participated or been rejected under any other GHG programs since validation or previous verification.	The project has not participated or been rejected by any other GHG programs.
Sustainable development contributions	The audit team carried out the documentary review and observations on the site and confirms that the project contributes to the UN sustainable development goals.
Implementation status of the SOCIALCARBON prospects	The audit team carried out the interviews and observations on the site and confirms that the project generates social and environmental benefits.

The VVB assessed the implementation effectiveness of the activities during the monitoring period. The VVB reviewed section 5.3.1 of the PD&MR v15.1, which provides data on the implementation status of

the activities listed in Section 1.11 and describes their impact during the monitoring period, thereby justifying a 99% efficiency in reducing deforestation during the first verification period.

The effectiveness is calculated by:

$$(AUDPA_{i,t} / ABSLPA_{i,t}) * 100$$

Where:

AUDPA<sub>i,t</sub> = Area of unplanned deforestation in PA in year 1 (Table 25.a of VM-MR) = 0.84 ha

ABSLPA<sub>i,t</sub> = Area of baseline deforestation in PA in year 1 (Table 9.b of VM-PD) = 126 ha

$$(0.84 / 126) * 100 = 0.66\%$$

Of the 100% expected unplanned deforestation, only 0,66% were in fact deforested:

$$100\% - 0,66\% = 99,34\%$$

As only 0,66% of the baseline unplanned deforestation happened, the effectiveness of the project was 99.34%. The VVB reviewed the explanation included in section 5.3.1 of the PD&MR v15.1

Project monitoring and activities ensured that over the monitoring period, the project achieved a 99% reduction in unauthorized deforestation, as unauthorized deforestation in the Project Area targeted in the first year of the project baseline was 126 ha and only 0.84 ha (0.66%) was actually deforested, contributing significantly to the conservation of carbon stocks in the region and ensuring the environmental integrity of the project area. The positive outcome reflects the commitment of the Jurueña River REDD+ Project to climate change mitigation and forest protection, providing a solid basis for the continuity of activities and the generation of high-quality carbon credits.

Based on field observations, interviews, and document review, the audit team did not identify any material discrepancies between project implementation and the validated project description. In conclusion the project has been implemented as described in the validated project description.

## 4.2 Safeguards

### 4.2.1 No Net Harm

During the visit and interviews, the audit team verified the monitoring carried out by the project proponents of socioenvironmental conditions of the communities (TI Apiaká do Pontal, Nova União District, TI Escondido, and Posada Seu João) and risks monitoring. The VVB evidenced that the project implemented adequate measures to mitigate the adverse impacts related to conflict management with communities in the project area, due to banning of timber product extraction. EARTHOOD verified that risks are monitored as part of the monitoring report of the SOCIALCARBON indicators.

### 4.2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

During field observations and interviews, the VVB verified that the project proponents took into due account of all and any input and implemented Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure. In addition,

communication channels were maintained during the current monitoring period and this VVB confirmed that the project proponents and all other entities involved in project implementation are not involved in or complicit in any form of discrimination or harassment related to the project.

The audit team evidenced, through the visit and interviews, that the project proponents gave due consideration to any input from local stakeholders and provided information on project implementation, risks, costs and benefits, relevant laws and regulations and the VCS Program verification process. The result of the process is that stakeholders accept the project and recognize the benefits in improving of their quality of life.

#### 4.2.3 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

During the visit and interviews, the VVB verified that the project proponents took the measures to mitigate risk due to the project implementation, recognizes, respects, and supports local stakeholders' customary tenure/access rights to territories and resources, and the project offer benefits and training for the local community, including health related benefits, in addition to providing education for children and women, as established and monitored by the SOCIALCARBON methodology. Respect to communication, the project took all appropriate measures to communicate and consult with local stakeholders and communication channels were maintained during the current monitoring period.

The audit team verified the safeguards (section 2.5 of the PD and MR) and concluded that the project took the measures that prevent the deterioration of essential social and economic elements and environmental rights and prevents the occurrence of negative impacts due to the implementation of the project. Based on the visits and the interviews, the audit team concludes that the monitoring of the communities, the monitoring of risks, and the implementation of the procedure to resolve conflicts were adequate and complied with the accepted standards and procedures.

### 4.3 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

EARTHODD was able to confirm that the equations, sources, assumptions, and parameters, meet the methodological and standard requirements. Procedures for quantifying the reductions of GHG were carried out in accordance with the applied methodology.

Table 8. Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Parameter	Description	Value applied	Verification
CF	Default value of carbon fraction in biomass	0.5	This parameter is reviewed in the IPCC.
Ct <sub>0fcl</sub>	Average carbon stock per hectare in anthropic areas in	33.40	This parameter is reviewed with bibliographic reference.

Parameter	Description	Value applied	Verification
	equilibrium of post-deforestation class fcl in tCO <sub>2</sub> e/ha		
DLF	Displacement Leakage Factor	15%	This parameter is reviewed with the previous REDD projects developed by Ecologica Assessoria Ltda.
Dm	Mean wood density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.588	This parameter is reviewed with bibliographic reference.
ΔCBSLLKt	Annual carbon stock changes in leakage management areas in the baseline case at year t, tCO <sub>2</sub> e.	0	This parameter is reviewed with remote sensing and GIS.
Fburnt <sub>icl</sub>	Proportion of forest area burned during the historical reference period in the forest class.	52.81%	This parameter is reviewed with literature and remote sensing and GIS.
Pburnt <sub>p,icl</sub>	Average proportion of mass burnt in the carbon pool in the forest class	78%	This parameter is reviewed with literature and remote sensing and GIS.
EI	Ex ante estimated effectiveness index	90%	This parameter is reviewed considering the risk of initial non-permanence of the project (10%), as this parameter considers the possibility of losses in carbon stocks over time, whether due to climate change, social pressures or changes in local governance. In this way, with each verification event scheduled to occur every 3 years, the effectiveness of the project increases by 1%. It is understood that with the implementation of the activities and the overall maturity of the project, the project is expected to become increasingly effective in preventing

Parameter	Description	Value applied	Verification
			deforestation throughout its crediting period.

During the current monitoring period there have been no changes in the data and parameters available in the validation because the validation and verification of the project are carried out at the same time.

Table 9. Data and Parameters Monitored

Parameter	Description	Verification
ab <sub>icl</sub>	Average biomass stock per hectare in the above-ground biomass pool of initial forest class icl in Mg/ha.	This parameter is verified with the analysis of biomass studies.
bb <sub>icl</sub>	Average biomass stock per hectare in the below-ground biomass pool of initial forest class icl in Mg/ha.	This parameter is verified with the values from the applied methodology VM0015 v.1.1.
ACPA <sub>t</sub>	Annual area within the Project Area affected by catastrophic events at year t.	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS.
ABSLK <sub>t</sub>	Annual area of deforestation within the leakage belt at year t.	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS.
ABSLPA <sub>t</sub>	Annual area of deforestation in the project area at year t	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS.
ABSLRR <sub>t</sub>	Annual area of deforestation in the reference region at year t	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS.
APDPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Areas of planned deforestation in forest class icl at year t in the project area	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS, annual operational plan, and annual post-harvesting report.
APLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Areas of planned logging activities in forest class icl at year t in the project area	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS, annual operational plan, and annual post-harvesting report.

Parameter	Description	Verification
AUDPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Areas of unplanned deforestation in forest class icl at year t in the project area	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS, and field reports.
APFPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Areas of planned fuel-wood collection and charcoal production activities in forest class icl at year t in the project area	This parameter is verified with the authorization for the Use of Forest Raw Material document.
$\Delta$ CADLK <sub>t</sub>	Total decrease in carbon stocks due to displaced deforestation at year t	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS.
$\Delta$ CPAdPat	Total decrease in carbon stock due to all planned activities at year t in the project area.	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS.
$\Delta$ CPSLK <sub>t</sub>	Total annual carbon stock change in leakage management areas in the project case at year t	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS.
$\Delta$ CUDdPat	Total actual carbon stock change due to unavoided unplanned deforestation at year t in the project area	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS, and field reports.
D <sub>j</sub>	Mean wood density of species j	This parameter is verified with SFMP document and literature.
EADLK <sub>t</sub>	Total ex post increase in GHG emissions due to displaced forest fires at year t.	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS.
EBB <sub>toticl,t</sub>	Total GHG emission from biomass burning in forest class icl at year t	This parameter is verified with the methodology VM0015 v.1.1.
EgLK <sub>t</sub>	Emissions from grazing animals in leakage management areas at year t.	This parameter is verified with remote sensing and GIS, field assessment, and activities report related to leakage prevention measures.
H <sub>licl,t</sub>	Harvesting intensity of timber in forest class icl at year t in the project area due	This parameter is verified with sustainable forest management activity reports, such as the annual operational

Parameter	Description	Verification
	to planned logging activities (i.e., sustainable forest management plan).	plan and the annual post-harvesting report.
RFt	Risk factor used to calculate VCS buffer credits	This parameter is verified with the VCS Non-permanence risk report, remote sensing, GIS, SFMP, and literature,

The audit team reviewed the quantification of GHG emission reductions in accordance with VM0015 methodology:

- Baseline emissions were estimated according to the VM0015 v.1.1. The quantification of baseline emissions was verified by reviewing the baseline carbon stocks in the project area.
- The VVB ensured the adequate identification of the agents, drivers, and patterns of deforestation in the reference region and that they are similar for the project area, in which the projected risk of deforestation is not overestimated.
- Project GHG emissions are estimated according to the VM0015 v.1.1. Ex-post estimates are made considering unplanned deforestation for the project area, and the harvest of one APU (sustainable forest management plan implemented), However, harvested wood products are an insignificant carbon pool (See section 3.3. of the PD and the Significance test tab of the PD calculation sheet). Quantification of project emissions was verified by reviewing the area deforested annually and the change factors. No production of fuel wood or charcoal occurred within the project area during the monitoring period.
- Leakage emissions are verified in accordance with VM0015 v.1.1: a) decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions associated with leakage prevention measures; and b) decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions associated with activity displacement leakage. The leakage belt leakage belt was determined following the opportunity cost approach describes in VM0015 and the areas nearby settlements and indigenous territories were included. In addition, the project proponents accounted all deforestation in there.

The VVB replicated the quantification and confirms the accuracy of GHG emission reductions, including accuracy of spreadsheet formulae, conversions and aggregations, and consistent use of the data and parameters (values were taken of sections 4 and 5 of the PD and MR v15 and available also in the following files: 'VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project\_period 12112020\_31122021\_v10.xlsx' - see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT). On the other hand, regarding uncertainty, what was indicated in section 4.1 of the PD and MR was taken into account, where the proponent of the project highlights the uncertainty with which the author of the investigation from which the biomass data was obtained worked; The VVB confirmed that the HIGUCHI (*Dinâmica de volume e biomassa da floresta de terra firme do Amazonas. 2015'*) investigation was carried out with an uncertainty of 5%, which was calculated using the IPCC good practice guide. The VVB found no manual

transposition errors between data sets. In conclusion, GHG emission reductions have been quantified correctly in accordance with the monitoring plan and applied methodology for this verification period.

#### 4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

The methodology and any referenced tools have been applied correctly to calculate baseline emissions, project emissions, leakage and net GHG emission reductions.

During this audit process, EARTHOOD reviewed the monitoring procedures adopted for the remote sensing/GIS analyses, including QC/QA procedures as well as the data archiving, and the frequency of monitoring/recording of the parameters used and crosschecked with previous verified project documentation and the monitoring plan. The assessment suggested that the data used to determine emissions reductions are of high quality and had been collected in a manner that is consistent with the VCS standard and monitoring plan. The VVB confirms the reliability of the evidence, and the source and nature of the evidence (external or internal, oral, or documented) for the determination of GHG emission reductions or removals; and the information flow from data generation and aggregation, to recording, calculation and final transposition into the monitoring report.

The evidence used to determine the GHG emission reductions was of sufficient quantity and appropriate quality (data were based on secondary academic information, specifically a study indicated in section 4.1 of PD and MR). The GHG emission reductions ex-post estimates were determined by the project proponents using sufficient quantitative evidence and properly qualitative evidence, as it was verified by the audit team.

#### 4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

The result of the non-permanence risk was 10%. Therefore, 10% of the net GHG emission reductions must be deposit into the AFOLU pooled buffer account.

Table 10 Evaluation of the project risks

Risk	Risk rating	Support of the risk score	Conclusion
<b>Internal risks</b>			
Project Management	-4	Project team includes members responsible for the validation and verification of more than 20 voluntary emission reduction Projects. In addition, the landowner' management team includes individuals with experience in AFOLU project design and implementation. The project proponents provided secondary information such as official websites to support the aforementioned information.	The VVB finds that the mitigation measures are appropriate to cover risk.

Risk	Risk rating	Support of the risk score	Conclusion
		<p>The Juruena River REDD Project adopts the SOCIALCARBON® Standard, which includes, processes for monitoring progress and documenting lessons learned or corrections that may be needed. For each monitoring report, an action plan is applied for improvements considering the previous monitoring period indicator's score.</p>	
Financial viability	3	<p>Calculation of cash flow demonstrates that the project currently has secured funds to cover part of its expenses, but the amount secured represents less than 15% of the funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reaches breakeven.</p> <p>The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/ Internal Risk/ Financial Viability-Opportunity Cost)</p>	<p>A risk rating is appropriate given the analysis provided.</p>
Opportunity cost	6	<p>The most likely alternative scenario is livestock production, as it is the most profitable one. The livestock production scenario has a higher NPV (around 900% higher than the REDD project scenario), as demonstrated in the cashflow spreadsheet. Carbon credits will compose a significant income to the project activity to maintain its conservation operations and socio-economic benefits.</p> <p>The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/ Internal Risk/ Financial Viability-Opportunity Cost)</p>	<p>A risk rating is appropriate given the analysis provided.</p>
Project Longevity	2	<p>The Project is protected by a legally binding agreement; however, the agreement is not found to be sufficient to demonstrate legally binding commitment for a 100-year period.</p> <p>The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/ Internal Risk/ Project Longevity)</p>	<p>A risk rating is appropriate given the analysis provided.</p>
Total – Internal risks		7	
<b>External risks</b>			

Risk	Risk rating	Support of the risk score	Conclusion
Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts	0	<p>The project is protected by legally binding commitment to continue management practices that protect carbon stocks, and it will be certainly renewed.</p> <p>The project proponents included documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT/ Juruena River REDD Project/Juruena-Legal)</p>	A risk rating is appropriate given the evidence provided.
Community Engagement	-5	<p>The present project aims to improve and quantify its social and environmental benefits through application of the SOCIALCARBON® Methodology.</p> <p>The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/External Risk/ Community Engagement)</p>	The VVB finds that the mitigation measures are appropriate to cover risk.
Political Risk	0	<p>The mean of Brazil's Governance Scores across the six indicators of the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), averaged over the most recent five years of available data (between 2016 and 2020) 8 was equal to -0.20.</p> <p>The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/External Risk/ Political)</p>	A risk rating is appropriate given the evidence provided.
Total – External risks	0		
Natural risks			
Fire	2.5	<p>Fire, historically, does not harm native vegetation, and all cutting, and management activities carried out on the properties are conducted by outsourced employees. Thus, in the project area there is no rate fire.</p> <p>The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/Natural Risk/Fire Risk)</p>	A risk rating is appropriate given the analysis and evidence provided.
Pest and Disease Outbreaks	0	<p>There was no record of any pest and disease outbreak in the project area of the Juruena River REDD Project for the past decades due to, as</p>	A risk rating is appropriate given

Risk	Risk rating	Support of the risk score	Conclusion
		described above, this system is in environmental equilibrium, which reduces the occurrence likelihood of pest and disease outbreaks.	the evidence provided.
Extreme Weather	1	No extreme weather events damaging the project area were reported by the management team.  The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/Natural Risk/Extreme Weather)	A risk rating is appropriate given the evidence provided.
Geological Risk	0	No geological events damaging the project site were reported in the interview or in source searches for the duration of this monitoring period.	A risk rating is appropriate given the evidence provided.
Total – Natural risks		3.5	
Overall risk rating		10	

The VVB carried out an assessment of all rationale, assumptions, justifications, documentation, and data used to support the risk rating.

## 4.6 SOCIALCARBON RESULTS

During the current monitoring period there have been no changes in the SOCIALCARBON results with respect to the validated zero point, because the validation and verification of the project are carried out at the same time.

### 4.6.1 Social Resource

<b>Indicator</b>	Women inclusion				
<b>Situation</b>	A community woman works as engineer on the SFMP, but there are no initiatives related to promote and increase women inclusion.				
<b>There are no initiatives related to women inclusion.</b>	There are plans to implement actions to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There are campaigns aiming to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There are monitored programs to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There are monitored programs to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There is no barrier and women are fully integrated into the community.

<b>Indicator</b>	Women inclusion
<b>Score</b>	1
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.
<b>Evidence</b>	Contractual information

<b>Indicator</b>	Expansion of community activities				
<b>Situation</b>	The project proponents expand the community activities				
There are no social activities to the surrounding community	There are social activities that reach at least one community.	<b>There are social activities that reach at least one community.</b>	There are activities that reach up to five communities.	There are activities that reach up to eight communities.	Social activities reach 100% of the communities affected by the project.
<b>Score</b>	3				
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
<b>Evidence</b>	Paying the energy, donation, construction in the indigenous land.				

<b>Indicator</b>	Associations and Cooperatives				
<b>Situation</b>	There is no local community within the project area. Also, the community around the project area does not participate in associations or cooperatives.				
<b>Absence of associations and cooperatives; individual action predominates</b>	Attempts to form associations or cooperatives have been made, meetings are informal.	An association or cooperative is regularly attended and formally registered; however, there are no recognized leaders within the community.	An association or cooperative is regularly attended and formally registered, and there are recognized leaders from the community.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is a formally registered, regularly attended association or cooperative that is generating positive results for the community (e.g. objectives	In addition to the previous scenario, the association/cooperative is independent (not in need of external support).

<b>Indicator</b>	Associations and Cooperatives				
				have been achieved).	
<b>Score</b>	1				
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
<b>Evidence</b>	Information about associations				

#### 4.6.2 Human Resource

<b>Indicator</b>	Conflict management				
<b>Situation</b>	The company has a security team that is responsible for identify, prevent, and mitigate conflicts with the local communities as proposed by their security protocol system				
There are no actions related to conflict management.	There are actions related to conflict management however they are informal.	<b>There are procedures to identify AND deal with conflicts.</b>	In addition to the previous scenario, all conflicts identified are being treated and monitored. Efforts are carried out to ensure that they will not be repeated.	In addition to the previous scenario, the company has preventive actions to prevent the emergence of new conflicts, e.g., the company provides a team to gather opinions and solve conflicts.	In addition to the previous scenario, the local community is satisfied with community activities.
<b>Score</b>	3				
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
<b>Evidence</b>	Security protocol system				

<b>Indicator</b>	Public health				
<b>Situation</b>	There are no actions related to public health of surrounding communities.				
<b>There are no actions related</b>	There are isolated initiatives,	There are lectures OR campaigns to	There are lectures AND campaigns to	In addition to the previous scenario, the	In addition to the previous scenario, there

Indicator	Public health				
<b>to public health.</b>	which have little impact, in the public health area, for example: distribution of information pamphlets.	create awareness in the communities and prevent themes related to public health (e.g., prostitution, violence against women, alcohol abuse, drug use, among others).	create awareness in the communities and prevent themes related to public health (e.g., prostitution, violence against women, alcohol abuse, drug use, among others).	company monitors public health problems in the communities affected by the project.	are actions to solve the public health problems
<b>Score</b>	1				
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
<b>Evidence</b>	Information about actions of health				

Indicator	Community education and training				
<b>Situation</b>	Education and training activities are not offered to the local community.				
<b>There are no education and training activities.</b>	There are no education and training activities, however the company promotes lectures on different themes.	The company offers an education / training activity in ONE of the following areas: - alternative income sources (e.g., collecting Brazil nuts) - education (e.g. literacy) - sustainable forest management	The company offers an education / training activity in ONE of the following areas: - alternative income sources (e.g., collecting Brazil nuts) - education (e.g. literacy) - sustainable forest management	The company offers an education / training activity in the following areas: - alternative income sources (e.g., collecting Brazil nuts) - education (e.g. literacy) - sustainable forest management	In addition to the previous scenario, the company simulates entrepreneurship (e.g., support, lectures, microloans among others).
<b>Score</b>	1				

<b>Indicator</b>	Community education and training
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.
<b>Evidence</b>	Information about education and trainings

### 4.6.3 Financial Resource

<b>Indicator</b>	Alternative income sources					
<b>Situation</b>	The alternative sources of income generation for the communities living surrounding the project area are that the company hires community members to work in the security and control service, and the local community extracts chestnuts in the project area.					
The project does not generate any alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates one alternative income source for the local communities.	<b>The project generates two alternative income sources for the local communities.</b>	The project generates three alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates four alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates more than five alternative income sources for the local communities.	
<b>Score</b>	3					
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.					
<b>Evidence</b>	Information about the alternative sources of income generation for the communities living surrounding the project area are that the company hires community members to work in the security and control service, and the local community extracts chestnuts in the project area.					

<b>Indicator</b>	Carbon credit benefits					
<b>Situation</b>	The project has not generated carbon credits up to the present moment. Nevertheless, the project proponents have invested his own financial resources in the project area.					
<b>The income generated by carbon credit sales was not distributed to the carbon project or in the community, or there are no</b>	Less than 20% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in	Between 20 and 40% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in	Between 40 and 60% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in	Between 60 and 80% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in	Between 80 and 100% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in	

<b>Indicator</b>	Carbon credit benefits				
<b>organized controls of the allocation of proceeds.</b>	the community development.	the community development.	the community development.	the community development.	the community development.
<b>Score</b>	1				
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
<b>Evidence</b>	Estimates of GHG emission reductions				

<b>Indicator</b>	Securing of funds				
<b>Situation</b>	The project proponents do not take any action to secure funds.				
<b>The project proponent does not take any action to secure funds.</b>	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal; however, no funding has been secured so far.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. However, the latter were inactive or nonexistent in the period analyzed.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. In the period analyzed at least one initiative is operating.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. In the period analyzed, more than one initiative is operating, however the latter are not self-sustaining (they require funding to continue).	As well as the previous scenario, at least one of the initiatives undertaken is financially self-sufficient, not requiring any further funding to continue.
<b>Score</b>	1				
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
<b>Evidence</b>	Information of securing of funds				

#### 4.6.4 Natural Resource

<b>Indicator</b>	Land tenure				
<b>Situation</b>	Currently, there are no disputes regarding access rights, use of land and associated resources in the project's property.				
There are protests in the project area due to problems with land tenure.	The company has conflicts related to land tenure, and has no actions addressed to solve them.	The company has conflicts related to land tenure and started a dialogue to solve them.	The company has conflicts due to land tenure and is in the process of solving them.	<b>Part of land tenure proceedings has been concluded and the owners already have the terms of concession and the legal land title as well as right to use those localities.</b>	All land tenure proceedings are concluded, and the owners already have the terms of concession and the legal land title as well as right to use those localities. Beyond that, the company monitors the management plan area to avoid new land occupation.
<b>Score</b>	5				
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
<b>Evidence</b>	Information legal and communications with the stakeholders				

<b>Indicator</b>	Social and environmental investments				
<b>Situation</b>	The project invested in the following initiatives:  - Infrastructure: loan of heavy machinery to repair roads and donation of cement bags for the football saloon's construction.				
There are no actions related to socioenvironmental investments.	<b>The company has social environmental actions for at least one of the following topics: - education; - alternative</b>	The company has social environmental actions for two of the following topics: - education; - alternative income	The company has social environmental actions for three of the following topics: - education; - alternative income	The company has social environmental actions for four of the following topics: - education;	The company has socioenvironmental actions for all of the following topics: - education; - alternative income generation; - environment; -

Indicator	Social and environmental investments				
	income generation; - environment; - sport; - infrastructure	generation; - environment; - sport; - infrastructure	generation; - environment; - sport; - infrastructure		sport; - infrastructure
Score	2				
Justification	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Infrastructure				

Indicator	Quality control				
Situation	The landowners have not established a quality control system yet.				
There are no actions to ensure quality control of the management plan operations.	There are plans to implement quality control actions of the management plan operation.	There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can only identify problems of low difficulty).	There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can identify problems of low and moderate difficulty).	There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can identify problems of low, moderate and high difficulty)	There is a quality control team, and the problems are identified and solved.
Score	1				
Justification	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Information about quality control				

#### 4.6.5 Biodiversity/Technology Resource

Indicator	Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)
Situation	Non-timber forest products are used for subsistence and commercial purposes. However, without sustainable and safety practices.

Indicator	Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)				
Non-timber forest products are used exclusively for subsistence purposes.	<b>Non-timber forest products are traded in/around the project area, however without sustainable practices.</b>	Non-timber forest products are traded in/around the project area, with sustainable practices in use.	As well as the previous scenario, there are studies and plans with the community in order to determine the available volumes, use, distribution, regeneration and conservation of non-timber forest products.	As well as the previous scenario, there are partnerships to exploit the business potential of nontimber forest products in/around the project area.	As well as the previous scenario: There is equitable distribution of the benefits of non-timber forest products. Or there are facilities to add value to nontimber forest products in/around the project area.
<b>Score</b>	2				
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
<b>Evidence</b>	Chestnuts' sustainable extraction				

Indicator	Biodiversity monitoring				
<b>Situation</b>	There are plans regarding monitoring and identification of fauna and flora since the landowners already have a flora inventory for the properties.				
There is no process of identification and monitoring of fauna and flora, nor cataloguing of timber.	<b>There are plans to implement identification and monitoring of fauna and flora.</b>	There is monitoring and identification of fauna AND flora.	There is monitoring and identification of fauna AND flora annually.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is botanical collection of flora and herbarium.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is a catalogue of identified woods (xiloteca).
<b>Score</b>	2				
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
<b>Evidence</b>	Monitoring plan				

<b>Indicator</b>	Impact on remaining flora					
<b>Situation</b>	There are plans to monitor the impacts on the remaining flora since the company already has a flora inventory report and intends to continue by adding a court, drag, or road' monitoring.					
There are no actions related to monitoring the impacts on the remaining flora.	<b>There are plans to implement impact monitoring on the remaining flora.</b>	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by one of the following operations: Court. Drag. Road	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by two of the following operations: Court. Drag. Road	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by all of the following operations: Court. Drag. Road	In addition to the previous scenario, the company has measures / initiatives to reduce its impact on the remaining flora.	
<b>Score</b>	2					
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.					
<b>Evidence</b>	Monitoring plan implementation					

#### 4.6.6 Carbon Resource

<b>Indicator</b>	Buffer reduction					
<b>Situation</b>	In the current monitoring period (1st) the buffer was 10% and is at the minimum VCS requirement.					
The buffer is higher in the current monitoring than in any other monitoring period (or compared to the PD)	The buffer reduced by 0 to 5% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 10% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 15% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	<b>The buffer reduced by more than 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD). Or The buffer is currently at the minimum V-C-S requirement.</b>	
<b>Score</b>	6					
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.					
<b>Evidence</b>	Non permanence risk report					

<b>Indicator</b>	Stakeholder consultation					
<b>Situation</b>	During the time analyzed, the company did not conduct a stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.					
<b>During the time period analyzed, the company did not conduct a stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.</b>	During the time analyzed, the company conducted an informal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.	During the time analyzed, the company conducted a formal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project and all comments were registered.	During the time analyzed, the company conducted a formal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project and all comments were registered. At least one of the suggestions was addressed.	In addition to scenario 4, the company conducted systematic stakeholder consultation surveys	In addition to scenario 5, the company has organized planning to implement stakeholder suggestions.	
<b>Score</b>	1					
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.					
<b>Evidence</b>	Process of consultation					

<b>Indicator</b>	Project performance					
<b>Situation</b>	The Project performance was very good. The 1st Monitoring Period generated more than 100% of the carbon credits predicted in the VCS PD.					
Not successful: 0% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Very Low: 1% to 25% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Low: 26% to 50% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Reasonable: 51% to 75% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Good: 76% to 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	<b>Excellent: More than 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.</b>	
<b>Score</b>	6					
<b>Justification</b>	EARTHOOD verified the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.					

<b>Indicator</b>	Project performance
<b>Evidence</b>	Estimates of GHG emission reductions

# 5 ANALYSIS OF SOCIALCARBON RESULTS

## 5.1 Current Performance

During the current monitoring period there have been no changes in the SOCIALCARBON performance with respect to the validated zero point, because the validation and verification of the project are carried out at the same time.

Three indicators are used to assess the performance of the project for each resource: social (performance is considered critical), human (performance is considered satisfactory), financial (performance is considered critical), natural (performance is considered critical), Biodiversity/Technology (performance is considered critical), Carbon (performance is considered satisfactory).

EARTHOOD verified, through the review of documentation, GHG estimations, visit and interviews, the current situation of each resource and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report regarding the establishment of zero point.

Resource	Critical	Satisfactory	Sustainable	Average Score	Performance
Social	66,7%	33.3%	0%	1.7	Critical
Human	66,7%	33.3%	0%	1.7	Critical
Financial	66,7%	33.3%	0%	1.7	Critical
Natural	66,7%	0%	33,3%	2.7	Critical
Biodiversity/Tech	100%	0%	0%	2.0	Critical
Carbon	33.3%	0%	66,7%	4.3	Satisfactory

In conclusion, the project performance in the zero point is only satisfactory for the carbon resource. The 1st Monitoring Period generated more than 100% of the carbon credits predicted in the VCS PD.

## 5.2 Historical Performance

During the current monitoring period there have been no changes in the SOCIALCARBON performance with respect to the validated zero point, because the validation and verification of the project are carried out at the same time. For the next verifications, the project proponents will present the score starting with point zero and provide the explanation for how each resource has improved or downgraded starting with point one, in the monitoring report.

Social	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	1.7	-	-	-

Historic Analysis: the audit team evidenced in the visit and interviews that there are few actions focused on local communities and the inclusion of women. Also, there are no associations or cooperatives nearby. for the project area. The low social performance was to be expected since the SOCIALCARBON report was developed together with the first Monitoring Report and has not generated/sold carbon credits up to now.

Human	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	1.7	-	-	-

Historic Analysis: the audit team evidenced in the visit and interviews that there aren't initiates regarding public health or community education and training.

Financial	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	1.7	-	-	-

Historic Analysis: the audit team evidenced in the visit and interviews that do not have actions of funds securing and have not generated/sold carbon credits until the moment.

Natural	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	2.7	-	-	-

Historic Analysis: the audit team evidenced in the visit and interviews that few actions are carried out as a measure of social and environmental investments, such as loan of heavy machinery to repair roads and cement bags donation to construct a soccer field in a local community (Apakás). Regardless, in the current monitoring period no actions involving quality management control were made.

Biodiversity	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	2.0	-	-	-

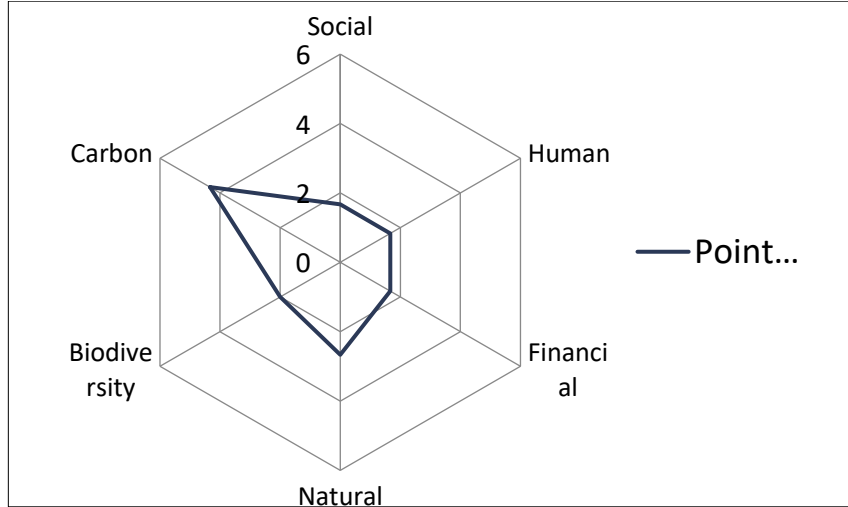
Historic Analysis: the audit team evidenced in the visit and interviews that there aren't actions regarding investments in non-timber forest products, impact on remaining flora, and monitoring of biodiversity.

Carbon	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	4.3	-	-	-

Historic Analysis: the audit team evidenced in the visit and interviews that the Carbon resource had the best performances of the current Report due to Buffer reduction. Project Performance indicator, the 1st Monitoring

Period generated more than 100% of the estimated carbon credits in the VCS PD. Nevertheless, a local stakeholder consultation has not been conducted yet.

### 5.3 Performance Hexagon



## 6 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

The project complies with the verification criteria for projects set out in VCS Version 4 and SOCIALCARBON Version 5. The project has been implemented in accordance with the validated project description.

The audit team confirms that the project generates a net reduction of GHG emissions of 28,585 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and 25,726 tCO<sub>2</sub>e tradable credits (VCUs). The audit team concludes, with reasonable assurance, that the quantification of the net GHG emission reductions, during the verification period, is free of material misstatement and complies with the verification criteria. In addition, the audit team concludes that social and environmental benefits achieved by the project during the project implementation period are net positive and that the project has achieved, its stated objectives.

Verification period: From 12-November-2020 to 11-November-2021.

SOCIALCARBON verification period: From 12-November-2020 to 11-November-2021.

**Table 11 Verified GHG emission reductions in the above verification period**

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Leakage emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Buffer pool allocation	VCUs eligible for issuance
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12/11/2020-31/12/2020	7,305.65	3,350.44	39.44	3,915.77	391.58	3,524.19
01/01/2021 - 11/11/2021	46,025.57	21,107.76	248.46	24,669.34	2,466.93	22,202.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,331</b>	<b>24,458</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>28,585</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>25,726</b>

Approved by



Dr. Kaviraj Singh

CEO

Earthood Services Limited

Date: 20-11-2025

Place: Gurugram, Haryana

# APPENDIX 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT

FOLDER	FILE NAME	
Juruena River REDD Project	Juruena-Legal	CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.JAO - BEATRIS FABRIS.pdf
		CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.MUTUM (1)(1).pdf
		CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.MUTUM (1).pdf
		CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.MUTUM.pdf
		CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.TICO TICO.pdf
		CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇOS - BEATRIS GRADELA - FAZ.FENIX.pdf
		CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇOS - CASSIO GRADELA - FAZ.BEIJÁ FLOR.pdf
		Contrato de Prestação de Serviços - Duarte Baptista Ramos.pdf
		Contratos - Faz.Aguia Branca - Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
		Contratos - Faz.Fenix - Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
		Contratos - Faz.Jao - Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
		Contratos - Faz.Mutum - Cassio - João Carlos.pdf
		Contratos - Faz.Tico Tico - Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
		RECIBO - FAZ.MUTUM.pdf
		RECIBO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.BEIJÁ FLOR.pdf
		RECIBO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.JAO - BEATRIS FABRIS.pdf
		RECIBO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.TICO TICO - BEATRIS FABRIS.pdf
		'Certidão de Cadeia Dominial 4 Ofício..pdf'
		'Matricula nº 4919 - Faz.Nhuma - Matricula nova(1).pdf'
		'Matricula nº 4919 - Faz.Nhuma - Matricula nova(2).pdf'
		'Matricula nº 4919 - Faz.Nhuma - Matricula nova.pdf'
		'Matricula nº 4918 - Faz.Curio - Matricula nova(1).pdf'
		Matricula nº 4918 - Faz.Curio - Matricula nova(2).pdf'
		Matricula nº 4918 - Faz.Curio - Matricula nova.pdf'
		Matricula nº4.920 - Faz.Tico Tico - Beatris(1).pdf'
		Matricula nº4.920 - Faz.Tico Tico - Beatris(2).pdf'
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		'Matricula nº4.951- Faz.Flor do Ype - Beatris(2).pdf'
		'Matricula nº4.951- Faz.Flor do Ype - Beatris.pdf'
'Matricula nº4.969 - Faz.Jacutinga(1).pdf'		

FOLDER	FILE NAME
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	'Matricula n°4.969 - Faz.Jacutinga.pdf'
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	'Matricula n°4914 - Faz.Beija Flor - Matricula nova(2).pdf'
	'Matricula n°4914 - Faz.Beija Flor - Matricula nova.pdf'
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	'Matricula n°5.020 - Faz.My Tay(2).pdf'
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	'Matricula n°5.204 - Faz.Fenix - (Beatris T.Fabris Gradela).pdf'
	'Matricula n°6.169 - Faz.Tucano Amarelo (2)(1).pdf'
	'Matricula n°6.169 - Faz.Tucano Amarelo (2).pdf'
	'Matricula n°6.169 - Faz.Tucano Amarelo (Beatris T.F.Gradela e Elisabete T.F.Albuquerque).pdf'
	'Matricula n°6.190 - Faz.Fenix.pdf'
	'Matricula n°4.913 - Faz.Jao - Beatris(1).pdf'
	'Matricula n°4.913 - Faz.Jao - Beatris(2).pdf'
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	'Matricula n°6.182 - Faz.Arara Azul (Nova)(1).pdf'
	'Matricula n°6.182 - Faz.Arara Azul (Nova).pdf'
	'Matricula n°6.182 - Faz.Arara Azul Matricula nova (Iolanda T.Fabris EIRELI).pdf'
	'Matricula n°6.202 - Faz.Cardeal - Parte 1 (matricula nova)(1).pdf'
	'Matricula n°6.202 - Faz.Cardeal - Parte 1 (matricula nova).pdf'
	'Matricula n°6.202 - Faz.Cardeal - Parte 1 Matricula nova (Elisabete F.Albuquerque e CIA LTDA).pdf'

FOLDER	FILE NAME			
	'Matricula nº6.203 - Faz.Cardeal - Parte 2 (Iolanda T.Fabris EIRELI).pdf'			
	'Matricula nº6183 - Faz.Pardal (matricula nova)(1).pdf'			
	'Matricula nº6183 - Faz.Pardal (matricula nova).pdf'			
	'Matricula nº6183 - Faz.Pardal Matricula nova (Elisabete F.Albuquerque e CIA LTDA).pdf'			
	Buffer- Evidências- Buffer.zip	External Risk	Community Engagement	ARs.pdf
				Ata Juruena River Project – 10.01.2022.docx
				Ata Juruena River REDD Project – 10.01.2022.pdf
				[ACESSO] Consulta pública – Juruena River REDD Project.eml
				[LEMBRETE] Consulta pública – Juruena River REDD Project.eml
		Political	Brazil_s Governance Score.xlsx	
		Internal Risk	Financial Viability- Opportunity Cost	Cashflow CO2_Juruena River_v01.xlsx
				Movimentação Financeira -Manejo Florestal – Receitas.pdf
				Relatorio Receitas e Despesas - 2019_2020_2021.xlsx
			Project Longevity	Certidão de Cadeia Dominial 4 Oficio.pdf
			Matrículas.zip	
		Natural Risk	Extreme Weather	Diamantino Station_2007-01-01_2021-12-31_Extreme Weather.csv
	Fire Risk		Analisefogo_juruena.xlsx	
	Joint_PD	VCS Joint PD_Juruena River REDD Project V01.pdf		
		VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 2112020_31122021_v01.xlsx		
		VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD Project_v01.xlsx		
Risk_Report	VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v01.pdf			
	VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool_Juruena River REDD Project_v01.xls			
SocialCarbon	Evidências SC.zip	Folder 15. Impact on remaining flora		
		Folder 2. Expansion of community activities: 6 audios (.ogg), 2 photos (.jpeg), 1 photo (.jpg)		

FOLDER	FILE NAME		
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO – FAZ.JAO – BEATRIS FABRIS.pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO – FAZ.MUTUM (1)(1).pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO – FAZ.MUTUM.pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO – FAZ.TICO TICO.pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇOS – BEATRIS GRADELA - FAZ.FENIX.pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇOS – CASSIO GRADELA – FAZ.BEJIA FLOR.pdf
			Contrato de prestação de Serviços – Duarte Baptista Ramos.pdf
		4. Conflict management	Contratos – Faz.Aguia Branca – Beatris – João Carlos.pdf
			Contratos – Faz.Fenix – Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
			Contratos – Faz.Jao – Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
			Contratos – Faz.Mutum – Cassio - João Carlos.pdf
			Contratos – Faz.Tico Tico – Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
			RECIBO – FAZ.MUTUM.pdf
			RECIBO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO – FAZ.BEJIA FLOR.pdf
			RECIBO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO – FAZ.JAO BEATRIS FABRIS.pdf
			RECIBO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO – FAZ.TICO TICO – BEATRIS FABRIS.pdf

FOLDER	FILE NAME			
01_Finding s		SC_Juruena River_Point0_v1.xls		
		SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v1.pdf		
	Buffer_v02	VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v02.docx		
		VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v02.pdf		
		VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool_Juruena River REDD Project_v02.xls		
	Joint_PD_v0 2	VCS Joint PD_Juruena River REDD Project v02.docx		
		VCS Joint PD_Juruena River REDD Project v02.pdf		
		VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_31122021_v02.xlsx		
		VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD Project_v02.xlsx		
	Mapeamento	2022_03_23d_Juruena_relatorio_02.docx		
		Anexo_I_verificacao_da_acuracia_linha de base_2007_2020.docx		
		LMA_shp	LMA.shp	
		Mapping Database	PosAuditoriaJuruena_2022_05d16.zip	
		Project_Area_shp	Folder: PA.shp	
		SCR_v02	SC_Juruena River_Point0_v2.xls	
	SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_.doc			
	SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v02_.pdf			
	Round 2	CAR 01.Land Temure	6.d.Certificate_Cassio_Gradela	CND_36842049.pdf
				Relatório Jurídico – Cássio Roberto Gradela.pdf
			6.e.CCIR_ITR	CCIR45396868223_Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela_FlordeYpe.pdf
Cópia de Faz.Cardeal – Parte 1 (Elisabete T.F.Albuquerque e...TDA) – ITR 2020.pdf				
		Cópia de Faz.Pardal (Elisabete T,F,Albuquerque e CIA LTDA) – ITR 2020.pdf		
		CSM.F28W.Audit Findings Juruena_assessment 01.docx		
CL 4		Legislationv2.xlsx		
CL 8		ICV_TerraIndigenas-Re_[ACESSO] Consulta pública – Juruena REDD Project.pdf		
CL 9		SDG	SDG 1. No Poverty	01.ART – PMFS TICO TICO.pdf
				06- ART 2 – Manejo Tico Tico.pdf
	Folder Conserto da estrada próxima Project Area: 2 audios (.ogg)			
			Folder São Rafael Pousada: 1 audio (.ogg)	

FOLDER		FILE NAME				
			Folder TI Apiakás: 6 audios (.ogg), 1 audio (.m4a), 3 photos (.jpg), 2 photos (.jpeg)			
			SDG 2. Zero hunger Extração de castanhas pelo Baiano.jpg			
			SDG 3. Good Health and Well-being Folder TI Apiakás: 4 audios (.ogg), 1 photo (.jpeg), 3 photos (.jpg)			
			SDG 4. Quality Education Folder Local Stakeholders Consultation: 5 files (.pdf), 2 files (.pptx), 3 files (.docx), 17 photos (.jpg), 2 videos (.mp4), 1 video (.mov).			
			SDG 5. Gender Equality 01-ART – PMFS TICO TICO.pdf 06-ART 2 – Manejo Tico Tico.pdf			
			SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth Folder Nova União: 12 files (.pdf) Folder São Rafael Pousada: 3 audios (.ogg) Folder TI Apiakás: 6 audios (.ogg), 2 photos (.jpeg), 3 photos (.jpg), 1 video (.m4a)			
				SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production Extração de castanhas pelo Baiano.jpg Folder Local Stakeholders Consultation: 5 file (.pdf), 2 files (.pptx), 3 files (.docx), 17 photos (.jpg), 2 videos (.mp4), 1 video (.mov)		
					SDG 13. Climate Action Inventario_ProcessadoFaz Tico Tico.xls Folder Local Stakeholders Consultation: 5 file (.pdf), 2 files (.pptx), 3 files (.docx), 17 photos (.jpg), 2 videos (.mp4), 1 video (.mov)	
			SDG 15. Life on Land Inventario_ProcessadoFaz Tico Tico.xls			
			VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v03.docx			
			VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v03.pdf			
			Round 3	CAR 01	ITR 2021 – Faz.Cardeal Parte II – Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela EIRELI.pdf	
				CAR 02	Comparison_areas-xlsx	

FOLDER	FILE NAME
CL 04	Autorização P Exp florestal_Processo 7003478-2018.pdf
	CAR – Comprovante Retificacao – Faz. Fenix.pdf
	CAR – Emitido – Faz. Bejita Flor.pdf
	CAR – Emitido – Faz. Curio.pdf
	CAR – Emitido – Faz. Jaó.pdf
	CAR – Emitido – Faz. Mutum.pdf
	CAR – Emitido – Faz. Nhuma.pdf
	CAR – Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Aguia Branca.pdf
	CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Arara Azul.pdf
	CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Canario.pdf
	CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Cardeal parte 1.pdf
	CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Cardeal parte 2.pdf
	CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Flor do Ype.pdf
	CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Pardal.pdf
	CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Sanga My.pdf
	CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Tico Tico.pdf
	CCIR 2018 – Faz.Bejia Flor (Passarada).pdf
	CCIR 2018 – Faz.Curio (Passarada).pdf
	CCIR 2018 – Faz.Jao (Passarada).pdf
	CCIR 2018 – Faz.Mutum (Passarada).pdf
	CCIR 2018 – Faz.Nhuma (Passarada).pdf
	CCIR 2018 – Faz.Tico Tico (Passarada).pdf
	CCIR 2020 – Beatris Tormeta Fabris Gradela – Faz Fenix.pdf
	CCIR 2020 – Elisabete T.Fabris Albuquerque e CIA LTDA – Faz.Aguia Branca.pdf
	CCIR 2020 – Elisabete T.Fabris Albuquerque e CIA LTDA – Faz.Pardal.pdf
	CCIR 2020 – Elisabete T.Fabris Albuquerque e Cia Ltda – Faz.Cardeal Parte 1.pdf
	CCIR 2020 – Elisabete T.Fabris EIRELI – Faz.Cardeal Parte 2.pdf
	CCIR 2020 – Iolanda Tormena Fabris – Faz.Arara Azul.pdf
	CCIR 2020 – Iolanda Tormena Fabris – Faz.Canario.pdf
	CCIR2020 – Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela – Faz Sanga My.pdf
CCIR45396868223_Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela_FlordeYpe.pdf	

FOLDER	FILE NAME		
	Fazenda Tico Tico-MovimentacaoPMFS.zip	Folder Fazenda Tico Tico: 13 files (.pdf)	
CL 8	ICV_TerrasIndigenas- Re_[ACCESO] Consulta pública – Juruena River REDD project.pdf		
	VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_31122021_v04.xlsx		
	VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD Project_v04.docx		
	VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v04.docx		
	VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v04.pdf		
06042023	Joint PD & MR/	VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_31122021_v06.xlsx	
		VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD Project_v06.xlsx	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v06.docx	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v06.pdf	
	Non Permanence Risk Report/	Cashflow CO2_Juruena River_v03 (1).xlsx	
		VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v03.docx	
		VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v03.pdf	
		VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool_Juruena River REDD Project_v03.xls	
	SIG Data/	Baseline.zip	
		Definicao_LeakageBelt.zip	
		Phytophysionomies.zip	
		desmatamento.zip	
	Social Carbon/	SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v3.pdf	
SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v3_track chnges.doc			
Verra findings Round 4	PD&MR	VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v15.1_track-changes.docx	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProjec_v15.1_track-changes .pdf	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v15.1_Clean.pdf	
		VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD_Project_v13.xlsx	
		VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_31122021_v10.xlsx	
	Evidence NPRR SCR	Folder: FID 12_15 FID 21 FID 22 FID 23 FID 24 FID 26	
		NPR Report: VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v08.docx	

FOLDER	FILE NAME
	VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v08.pdf
	VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v08_Clean
	SC Report: SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v7_trackchange.docx SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v7_trackchange.pdf SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v7_clean.pdf
	Folder: VVB assessment
	Verra-EARTHOOD Findings Juruena_Round 4.docx

VERRA 5<sup>th</sup> PRR evidences

Round 1	2709_RV1_VCS_PRR_Round 5_10APRIL2025-VVB.docx	
	Juruena_1.png	
	Juruena_2.png	
	Evidences	12
	car.Rmd	
	car - data.zip	
	car - data	AREA_IMOVEL_1.dbf
		AREA_IMOVEL_1.fix
		AREA_IMOVEL_1.shp
		CNFP_2022_RO.shp
		CNFP_2022_RO.shx
		PA.cpg
		PA.prj
		PA.sbn
		PA.shp
		PA.shp.xml
		rl_car_rr_juruena.cpg
		RR.prj
		RR.sbn
		RR.shp
		RR.shp.xml
		RR_DesmatAcum_2007.tfw
		RR_DesmatAcum_2008.tfw
		RR_DesmatAcum_2009.tfw
		RR_DesmatAcum_2009.tif.vat.dbf
		RR_DesmatAcum_2010.tif.vat.dbf
		RR_DesmatAcum_2011.tif
		RR_DesmatAcum_2012.tif
		RR_DesmatAcum_2013.tfw
		RR_DesmatAcum_2014.tfw

			RR_DesmatAcum_2015.tif.aux.xml
			RR_DesmatAcum_2016.tif.aux.xml
			RR_DesmatAcum_2017.tfw
			RR_DesmatAcum_2018.tif
			RR_DesmatAcum_2019.tif.aux.xml
			RR_DesmatAcum_Nov2020.tfw
			AREA_IMOVEL_1.prj
			PA.dbf
			r_l_car_rr_juruena.dbf
			RR.cpg
	PD+MR	VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_11112021_v10.xlsx	
		VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD_Project_v13.xlsx	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v15.1_clean.pdf	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v15.1_track-changes.docx	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v15.1_track-changes.pdf	
Round 2	2709_RV1_VCS_PRR_Round 5_10APRIL2025-VVB-PP.docx		
	VCS SocialCarbon-Verification Report_TC.docx		
	VCS SocialCarbon-Validation Report_TC.docx		
	Evidences	12	car.Rmd
			audit_private_pro_legal_reserve_deforestation
			audit_raster_increment_deforestation_private_prop
			audit_raster_legal_reserve_private_prop
		car - data	AREA_IMOVEL_1.dbf
			PA.cpg
			r_l_car_rr_juruena.cpg
			RR.cpg
			RR_DesmatAcum_2007-2020.tfw
			BD.gdb
	PD+MR	VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_11112021_v10.xlsx	
		VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD_Project_v13.xlsx	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v16-clean.pdf	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v16-track_changes.docx	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v16-track_changes.pdf	

## APPENDIX 2: FINDINGS

FAR ID	01	Date: 12/08/2024
<b>Description of FAR</b>		
<p>Deforestation that occurred in the RR during the verification period has been monitored ex-post. This evidence has been provided to confirm the projected increase in deforestation rate is representative of what happened in the RR during the current monitoring report however, it is insufficient to validate the baseline.</p> <p>Conclusion: The project must transition to VM0048 starting from the next verification and revalidate the baseline for 6 years.</p>		

FAR ID	02	Date: 03/02/2025
<b>Description of FAR</b>		
<p>There is an overlap between the Leakage Belt area and the area of the project 3451, which is in the process of being approved for registration in the Verra Registry. If this project is registered before the next verification, the project proponent must adjust the Leakage Belt according to the guidelines of the VM0015 methodology. This adjustment will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A revised mobility analysis that considers the area of project 3451 as inaccessible to deforestation agents.</li> <li>Changes to the Leakage Belt that comply with all methodological requirements.</li> <li>Validation of any changes by the VVB as requested. Additionally, any updates to the Leakage Belt made by the project proponent will be submitted as a deviation in the PD and will be appropriately documented.</li> </ol> <p>Conclusion: The project proponent must monitor and adjust the Leakage Belt according to the overlaps with the area of project 3451.</p>		

CAR ID	01	Date: 01/03/2022
<b>Description of CAR</b>		
<p><b>Land tenure:</b></p> <p>There are 15 farms named in the PD&amp;MR, however the information is not consistent with evidence provided to the validation team.</p> <p>It is not clear why there is a company called “Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli” as project proponent if this company is not owner of any land from the project activity.</p> <p>It is not clear who are the associates of Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque &amp; Cia and neither who is the legal representative.</p> <p>Farms Arara Azul, Canário and Cardeal part 2 (Certificate 6203) are owned by company called Iolanda Tormena Fabris Eireli. It is not clear why this company is not project proponent and how the agreement for developing the project between their landowner and the Project Developer (Ecológica Assessoria Ltda) has been carried out.</p> <p>In the contract between Ecologica Assessoria Ltda and project proponents<sup>6</sup>, one of the parties is called Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque &amp; Cia which is in accordance with Land Certificates.</p> <p>Nevertheless, as per CNPJ certification the company name is Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli.</p>		

<sup>6</sup> 13 04 2021 Minuta Contrato REDD Parceria - Ecológica - Gradela

CAR ID	01	Date: 01/03/2022
<p>Legal documents of the Project proponents and other entities involved, such a legal and natural person, are no evidenced in attached documents:</p> <p>CAR of Sanga My Farm –</p> <p>Clearance Certificate issued by the competent State Environmental Authority (Certidão de Autuações e Débitos expedida pela Autoridade Ambiental Estadual (Certidão Negativa de Termo de Embargo) (ou emitido pelo SEFAZ, se aplicável))</p> <p>Certificates issued by the Federal and State Prosecutors Office - Attorneys / Environmental Attorneys indicating the (in)existence of procedures involving the Property or activities developed in developed, or yet, existence of environmental damages subject to indemnification or recovery measures. (Certidões expedidas pelo Ministério Público Federal e Estadual - Promotorias/Procuradorias de Meio Ambiente e Cível com atribuição na área do(s) Imóvel(is), que apontem a (in)existência de procedimentos que envolvam o(s) Proprietário(s))</p> <p>Certificates issued by the State Court of Justice, of the location of the Property(s) and the domicile of the Owner(s), covering a period of 10 (ten) years (Certidão dos Distribuidores Cíveis, relativa às Ações Cíveis, expedida pelo Tribunal de Justiça Estadual<sup>1</sup>, do local do(s) Imóvel(is) e da sede/domicílio do(s) Proprietário(s), abrangendo o período de 10 (dez) anos.)</p>		
Project participant response	Date: 25/03/2022	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 14 farms included as 1st Project Activity Instance. The properties list included in section 1.7 was updated.</li> <li>The Company “Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli” is owner of Arara Azul Farm, Canário Farm and Cardeal Part 2 Farm. The document “Segunda Alteração” (page 04) contains the company’s update with the integration of the farms.</li> <li>In August 2020, the Company “Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque &amp; Cia was composed of Elisabete herself, Mrs Iolanda Tormena Fabris and Mrs Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela, mother and sisters respectively. At the end of 2020, the document “Terceira Alteração” (page 03) contains the change of company, where Mrs Iolanda Tormena Fabris and Mrs Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela left the company and the corporate name changed to Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli.</li> <li>The properties Arara Azul, Canário and Cardel part 2 were integrated into Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli’s corporate name according to the document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Segunda Alteração” (page 04),</li> <li>“Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.182” (Arara Azul Farm - page 02),</li> <li>“Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.179” (Canário Farm – page 03),</li> <li>“Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.203” (Cardeal part 2 – page 02).</li> </ul> </li> <li>The contract amendment was prepared with the updated corporate name to “Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli”.</li> <li></li> </ol>		

CAR ID	01	Date: 01/03/2022
<p>The Sanga My Farm's CAR is still in "Under Review" status in the CAR system. The attached documents contain proof of enrollment and process statement.</p> <p>Certificates obtained.</p> <p>Certificates requested and still pending return of certificate to one of the owners, Cassio Roberto Gradela.</p> <p>Certificates obtained.</p>		
<p>Documentation provided by project participant</p>		
<p>2. "Segunda Alteração"</p> <p>3. "Terceira Alteração" and others documents of changes in Elisabete's corporate name.</p> <p>4. "Segunda Allteração", "Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.182", "Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.179", "Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.203"</p> <p>5. "1º Termo Aditivo - Contrato de Parceria - Juruena River"</p> <p>6.</p> <p>"CAR – Demonstrativo – Faz. SagaMy_mar2022" and "CAR – Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Sanga My"</p> <p>"Certidão de Embargos – Cassio", "Certidão PGE – Beatris Eireli", "Certidão PGE – Beatris", "Certidão PGE – Elisabete Eireli", "Certidão PGR – Elisabete".</p> <p>"Certidão MPMT - Beatris Eireli", "Certidão MPMT – Beatris", "Certidão MPMT – Cassio", "Certidão MPMT - Elisabete Eireli", "Certidão MPMT – Elisabete", "Certidão Negativa de Embargos - Beatriz Eireli", "Certidão Negativa de Embargos - Elisabete Eireli", "Certidão Negativa de Embargos – Elisabete", "Certidão Negativa MPF - Beatris Eireli", "Certidão Negativa MPF – Beatris", "Certidão Negativa MPF – Cassio", "Certidão Negativa MPF - Elisabete Eireli", "Certidão Negativa MPF – Elisabete", "ELISABETE justificativa Inquerito Civil", "Relatório Jurídico - Beatris Fabris".</p> <p>"Certidão Negativa TJMT – Elisabete", "Certidão TJMT – BEATRIS", "Certidão TJMT – ELISABETE</p>		
DOE assessment 01		Date: 15/04/2022
<p>1. The PD&amp;MR has been amended accordingly.</p>		

CAR ID	01	Date: 01/03/2022
<p>2. The information is now clear. Evidences were duly provided (Second Contractual amendment – Segunda alteração Contratual) which proves that the company “Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli” owns the Arara Azul Farm, Canário Farm and Cardeal Part 2 Farm. Issue is closed</p> <p>3. The information is now clear. Evidences were duly provided (third Contractual amendment – Terceira alteração Contratual), which confirms that the company Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli is the same as the company Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque &amp; Cia and now it has only one associate which is Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque. Issue is closed</p> <p>4. The information is now clear. Evidences of change have been provided (Second Contractual amendment – Segunda alteração Contratual) which states that Farms Arara Azul, Canário and Cardeal part 2 were transferred to Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli.</p> <p>5. The information is now clear. 1<sup>st</sup> amendment of contract between Ecologica and the farm owners has been updated which current land owners, including Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli. Issue is closed.</p> <p>6. The following has been observed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The receipt of CAR inscription has been provided. The validation team has checked in the SICAR’s website (<a href="https://www.car.gov.br/#!/consultar">https://www.car.gov.br/#!/consultar</a>) and confirmed that the CAR is current active. Issue closed.</li> <li>b. Evidences were duly provided. Nevertheless it is not clear to which. Issue closed</li> <li>c. Evidences of all land proprieties were provided. Therefore it could be concluded that there is nothing that could prevent the conclusion of the land ownership.</li> <li>d. Certificates of Mr Cassio Gradela has not been provided, therefore the issue remains open</li> <li>e. Yet, the following evidences still are missing for the final conclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. CCIR of Flor do Ypê Farm</li> <li>ii. ITR of following Farms: Cardeal Parte 1, Cardeal Parte 2 and Pardal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
Project participant response		Date: 27/04/2022
<p>6.d. The certificates of Mr. Cássio were not issued because there is a process in progress. Below is a report on the process which is awaiting a decision from the court in the 1st instance.</p> <p>6.e.i. CCIR of Flor do Ypê farm obtained</p> <p>6.e.ii ITR of Pardal and Cardeal Parte 1 in the annex. ITR of Fazenda Cardeal Parte 2 has not yet been forwarded by the owners. In the process of updating.</p>		
DOE assessment 02		Date: 01/05/2022
<p>6.d: although certificates of Mr. Cassio were not yet provided, reports from Public Federal Ministry and Public State Ministry (certidaoMPF Cassio and Certidao-2022-05-10 09_19_02 MPMT – Cassio respectively) have been obtained which evidence that no processes apply to Mr. Cassio Gradela.</p> <p>6.e.i: CCIR from Flor do Ypê has been duly provided and therefore the issue is closed</p> <p>6.e.ii: The project developers have provided the documents ITR of Pardal and Cardeal Parte 1. Although not yet provided, the lack of evidence of ITR of Cardeal Parte 2 do not characterize the lack land propriety and, apart from that, the validation team could check that the process is currently under processing. Therefore, it is concluded that the issue is closed.</p> <p>All issues were duly closed and therefore, the validation team concludes that the land propriety is duly evidenced.</p>		
<b>FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY</b>		

CAR ID	02	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CAR		
<p>Document Management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The VCS PD and the VCS MR are not applying the latest version of their templates available in the VCS website.</li> <li>2. The VCS Standard applied in the project activity is not the latest available version</li> <li>3. In section 2.5 of the AFOLU safeguards, version 4.0 of the VCS standard is mentioned, which does not correspond to the most updated version applicable to the project.</li> <li>4. The PP does not present the final versions of the documents (e.g., highlighted texts)</li> <li>5. The literature cited in the PD is not attached. Not all appendices and annexes mentioned are found, not all links which statements refer to are available (e.g., footnote 10 of page 18 among others)</li> <li>6. Not all evidence referred to in the project documents have been provided or were made available to the validation team (e.g., Table 25a_ex post of “VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_31122021_v01” about the road type /length or density of wood used in the “wood products” spreadsheet, among others)</li> <li>7. All sections in the document “VCS Joint PD_Juruena River REDD Project v01.pdf” must be filled out (e.g., Numeral 1.5 among others)</li> <li>8. There is no consistency between the project area, the reference region, the leakage management areas, and the leakage belt described in the PD, the geographical information presented and the spreadsheets.</li> <li>9. There are numerical differences between the information in PD and the spreadsheets (e.g., Table 12 in PD or the data of APU (Unidade de Produção Annual), among others)</li> <li>10. The version of Social Carbon Standard applied in this project activity is not the latest available in the Social Carbon website (<a href="https://www.socialcarbon.org/">https://www.socialcarbon.org/</a>) and therefore it is not clear whether the project activity is complying with Social Carbon requirements.</li> </ol>		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>The Joint PD Template version 4.0 was applied since, as per 2022 Q1 VCS PROGRAM UPDATE: OVERVIEW OF SUBSTANTIVE UPDATES TO PROGRAM RULES &amp; REQUIREMENTS document, templates version 4.1 are applicable from 20 July 2022 on.</i></li> <li>2. <i>VCS Standard document version 4.2 is now applied throughout the PD.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Section 2.5 was corrected to mention VCS Standard document version 4.2.</i></li> <li>4. <i>The updated final version of the PDD was now presented.</i></li> <li>5. <i>A spreadsheet with all references applied in the Joint PD was sent as evidence, and footnotes, references and literature were updated in version 2 of the Joint PD</i></li> <li>6. <i>The information of infrastructure of the Management Plan is in the document: 2. ANNEXES STANDARD TERM OF REFERENCE, page 5, which considers 1.18% of infrastructure in the APU. Also, information about road type and length.</i></li> <li>7. <i>All sections were filled in version 2 of the Joint PD.</i></li> </ol>		

CAR ID	02	Date: 01/03/2022
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- 8. *Project Area, Reference Region and Leakage Belt areas were revised in both Joint PD and spreadsheet.*
- 9. *Areas and values have been revised in the Joint PD version 2. The APU average was based on information from other AUTEX issued for properties in the region in the last 10 years. The table "Average\_APU\_Autex\_2020" contains the AUTEX areas and the average.*
- 10. *Social Carbon Standard Version 6 represents the transition to a full standard for nature-based solutions. As per communication with the Social Carbon team by newsletter (Announcement for SOCIALCARBON Approved Developers, which states that "Project developers have until the 30th September 2022 to issue any credits with the SOCIALCARBON co-benefits certification.", and by email, the project is allowed to apply version 5 of the standard.*

Documentation provided by project participant

- 5. "References and footnotes".xlsx
- 6. "2. ANNEXES STANDARD TERM OF REFERENCE"
- 9. "Average\_APU\_Autex\_2020"
- 10. E-mail de INSTITUTO ECOLÓGICA PALMAS - Announcement for Approved Developers.pdf and E-mail de INSTITUTO ECOLÓGICA PALMAS - Re\_ SOCIALCARBON requirements [Juruena River REDD Project].pdf

DOE assessment 01	Date: 15/04/2022
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1. In accordance with the guide VCS+SOCIALCARBON Project Development Process v3.0, 2014: *"In order to streamline the joint project development process, VCS and SOCIALCARBON have developed templates for the project description, monitoring report, validation report and verification report, which project proponents and validation/verification bodies are encouraged to use. The templates are available on both the VCS and SOCIALCARBON websites. VCS and SOCIALCARBON require the use of templates where they are provided. Project proponents may use VCS templates for the carbon component of the project and separately use the SOCIALCARBON templates for the social and environmental components. However, project proponents are encouraged to use the VCS+SOCIALCARBON joint templates, which helps to simplify and streamline the project development process by presenting all the relevant project information in a single set of documents."* In accordance with the above, it is recommended that the project proponent use the templates VCS+SOCIALCARBON joint templates. If, on the contrary, the project decided to use the templates separately, the use of the SOCIALCARBON project description and monitoring report templates is not evidenced, since in the documents "VCS Joint PD\_Juruena River REDD Project v02" and "SCR\_Juruena\_Point\_0\_v2\_" sections are not: Broader Sustainability Components Data Monitored, Broader Sustainability Results (justification, evidence), prospects status. PENDING
2. The VCS Standard applied in the project activity is the latest available version.
3. In section 2.5 of the AFOLU safeguards, version 4.2 of the VCS standard is mentioned.
4. Final version of the PDD was presented.

CAR ID	02	Date: 01/03/2022
<p>5. The literature cited in the PD is attached.</p> <p>6. The project attaches the missing annex.</p> <p>7. There is complete information on the project proponents. Telephone and email are described in the PDD as not available.</p> <p>8. The consistency of the area data between the PD, the spreadsheet and the shapefiles are not evident. PENDING</p> <p>9. Reviewed the information in PD and the spreadsheets.</p> <p>10. Supports on the transition of SOCIALCARBON versions were revised.</p>		
Project participant response		Date: 27/04/2022
<p>1. The project proponent applied the latest VCS Joint Project Description &amp; Monitoring Report Template (version 4.1) and SOCIALCARBON Template separately according to the VCS+SOCIALCARBON Project Development Process guidance document, available at: &lt;<a href="https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/VCSSC-Guidance-Project-Development-Process-v3.0.pdf">https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/VCSSC-Guidance-Project-Development-Process-v3.0.pdf</a>&gt;, where it states that “project proponents may use VCS templates for the carbon component of the project and separately use the SOCIALCARBON templates for the social and environmental components”. Since there is no Joint PD&amp;MR + SOCIALCARBON template, the use of the SOCIALCARBON Report Template overcomes the lack of information of the social component in the VCS template. Broader Sustainability Components Data Monitored, Broader Sustainability Results (justification, evidence), prospects status are complied on the report in sections 4. Results, 6. Prospects and in the Indicators for REDD + SFMP, Version 1.2 Submission Template for guidance.</p> <p>8. The area presented in PD and spreadsheets is the same provided by the mapping team, used to provide projections and modelling. However, some differences may occur in different software due to projection.</p>		
DOE assessment 02		Date: 01/05/2022
<p>8. The differences in the information systems are acceptable, however, the numbers between the documents and the spreadsheets do not match, for example, in “<i>table 8</i>” and “<i>Deforestation_PSD</i>” of the spreadsheet “<i>VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_31122021_v02</i>” the area of the reference region, the project area and the leak belt area do not match with the data in the PD.</p> <p>06.05.2022: 8. The project areas have been clarified.</p>		
FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY		

CAR ID	03	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CAR		
Project dates:		
<p>1. It is not clear the Project starting date along the PD&amp;MR</p>		

<b>CAR ID</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
<p>a. According to its section 1.1 it is stated that: “... over the 30-year project lifetime (12-November-2021 to 11- November-2050) ...”. However, in numeral 1.9 it has been stated that “...The project has a crediting period of 30 years, from 12-November-2020 to 11-November-2050...”. And in numeral 1.8, it has been stated that “... the project starting date is defined as “, November 12th, 2020, as it marks the major action to effectively...”</p> <p>2. The dates of the project monitoring period are not described in the PD&amp;MR.</p> <p>3. There is not clear whether the baseline period is 2009 or 2010 as both are described in PD&amp;MR</p>		
<b>Project participant response</b>		<b>Date: 25/03/2022</b>
<p>1. The PSD is 12-November-2020. The date has been corrected in the PD</p> <p>2. The initial and final date of the monitoring period was included in the Joint PD.</p> <p>3. Assessed baseline period is 2009 – 2020. This period was applied for the land use and land change.</p>		
<b>Documentation provided by project participant</b>		
NA		
<b>DOE assessment 01</b>		<b>Date: 15/04/2022</b>
<p>1. The start date of the project has been clarified. OK</p> <p>2. There is no evidence that the start and end dates of the monitoring period have been included in the Joint PD. PENDING</p> <p>3. The adjustments in the joint PD on the baseline period are not evidenced: maps of Figure 11. and Figure 46, Figure 47, applicability condition “d”, map accuracy assessment. PENDING</p>		
<b>Project participant response</b>		<b>Date: 27/04/2022</b>
<p>2. Information on the start and end dates was included in section 3.3 Project Boundaries (Temporal Boundaries).</p> <p>3. Figures 11 and 46 adjusted according to the maps and their respective years. The analysis was carried out from 2009, according to mapping report and spreadsheets. The MapBiomass results undergo an accuracy assessment, which for the entire Amazon Biome is on average 95%. However, to meet the particularities of the region, an independent evaluation was carried out for the reference region from the years 2007 to 2019.</p>		
<b>DOE assessment 02</b>		<b>Date: 01/05/2022</b>
<p>2. In the section 3.3. of the document “VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v03” the monitoring period (12112020_31122021) is not evidenced:</p>		

CAR ID	03	Date: 01/03/2022																				
<p>resolution LANDSAT images used for mapping have the minimum mapping unit defined at 30x30m (0.09ha), therefore falling easily to the methodology requirement. Details on data and image processing can be verified in Appendix II.</p> <p><b>Temporal Boundaries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Starting date and end date of the historical reference period</b>                      The adopted historical reference period is <del>November-2010 to November-2020</del> <b>2009-2020</b> </li> <li> <b>Starting date of the project crediting period the AUD project activity</b>                      The project has a crediting period of 30 years, from 12-November-2020 until 11-November-2050.                 </li> <li> <b>Starting date and end date of the first fixed baseline period</b>                      The first baseline period is from 12-November-2020 to 11-November-20<b>39</b>26.                 </li> <li> <b>Monitoring period</b>                      The next monitoring periods will comply with the criteria established in the applied methodology, which states that the minimum duration of a monitoring period is one year and the maximum duration is one fixed baseline period.                 </li> </ul> <p><b>Carbon Pools</b></p> <p>The applied Methodology considers six carbon pools. Their inclusion or exclusion within the boundary of the proposed AUD project activity, as well as the respective justification/explanation, are described in Table below.</p>		<p>VCS-Joint-PD_Jur...Project_v03.docx</p> <p><b>Información</b></p> <p><b>Propiedades</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Tamaño</td><td>28.11 MB</td></tr> <tr><td>Modificado</td><td>29/4/2022 4:12 p. m.</td></tr> <tr><td>Tipo</td><td>Documento</td></tr> <tr><td>Cargado por</td><td>Sustainable Carbon</td></tr> <tr><td>Fecha de carga</td><td>29/4/2022 4:12 p. m.</td></tr> <tr><td>Título</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Propietario</td><td>Verra</td></tr> <tr><td>Tiempo de edi...</td><td>5 horas</td></tr> <tr><td>Número de re...</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>Páginas</td><td>3</td></tr> </table> <p><b>Mostrar todo</b></p>	Tamaño	28.11 MB	Modificado	29/4/2022 4:12 p. m.	Tipo	Documento	Cargado por	Sustainable Carbon	Fecha de carga	29/4/2022 4:12 p. m.	Título	0	Propietario	Verra	Tiempo de edi...	5 horas	Número de re...	9	Páginas	3
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3. The adjustments are not evidenced since figures 11, 46 and 47 show the 2010-2020 deforestation analysis and do not cover the entire 2009-2020 baseline period or 2007-2019 for the reference region in accordance with the response of the project.

Project participant response	Date: 06/05/2022
<p>2. Section 3.3 was revised and monitoring period was included.</p> <p>3. The historical reference period analysis was carried out from 2009 to 2020, according to mapping report and spreadsheets. The MapBiomass results undergo an accuracy assessment, which for the entire Amazon Biome is on average 95%. However, to meet the particularities of the region, an independent evaluation was carried out for the reference region from the years 2007 to 2019, thus, years 2007 and 2008 included in map accuracy assessment were used for calibration of the modelling process. Figures 11,46 and 47 present data from 2010-2020 and 3-5 years apart for better visualization.</p> <p>06.05.2022:</p> <p>2. The monitoring period is evidenced in the section 3.3 of the Joint PD&amp;MR.</p> <p>3. The presentation of the results of the analysis is clarified.</p>	
<b>FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY</b>	

CL ID	04	Date: 01/03/2022
<b>Description of CAR</b>		
<p><b>Legal compliance:</b></p> <p>There is no evidence of compliance with the legislation applicable to the project (environmental and social), as described in number 1.14 of the PD.</p> <p>Compliance with social laws in relation to the indigenous peoples included in the REDD+ Project is not described in the PD&amp;MR.</p>		
<b>Project participant response</b>		Date: 25/03/2022
<p>The Rio Juruena River REDD+ Project followed the requirements of the VM0015 methodology and legislation involving environmental and social issues, as listed in section 1.14 and attached spreadsheet.</p>		
<b>Documentation provided by project participant</b>		

<b>CL ID</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
<i>Spreadsheet "Legislation"</i>		
DOE assessment 01		Date: 15/04/2022
<p>In the PD and in the spreadsheet the legislation is described but compliance and supports are not evidenced: Decree 5,975, laws of Mato Grosso, laws of management forest (not attached PMFS, POA), law N° 592 2017, CONAMA's Resolution 406, Resolution n° 474 2016, Resolution N° 5.890 2020 and evidence of compliance with laws of indigenous communities.</p>		
Project participant response		Date: 27/04/2022
The legislation and its respective references are in the attached spreadsheet.		
DOE assessment 02		Date: 01/05/2022
<p>The project describes compliance with the legislation but the evidence of what is described in the column "<i>Applicability Condition - Instance 1</i>" is not attached.</p>		
06.05.2022:		
The corresponding evidence of compliance with the legislation was attached.		
<b>FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY</b>		

<b>CL ID</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
<b>Description of CAR</b>		
<p>Project design:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since it is a grouped project, the location of future instances of the project are not identified. It is not clear if the project area for future instances is within the limits of the Jurueña National Park, indigenous territories, or other special areas. If this would be the case, it is not demonstrated whether the development of the project would be allowed in those areas and the implications for the project being in those protected areas and indigenous territories. There is no objective evidence, either in the PD or its annexes, that the project is not located in a wetland or/ and that the forests do not grow up on peat according to the condition "e" of applicability of the methodology</li> </ol>		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022
<p>1. Future instances may be included if located within the defined Reference Region. The areas to be included must evidence the ownership of the property in accordance with Brazilian legislation, even if overlapping public areas such as Conservation Units. This point was included and clarified in the eligibility criteria section in the Joint PD.</p> <p>2. Figure 27 in the Joint PD was included to detail the to detail the removal of non-forest areas, including grasslands and wetlands, from the project area, according to the methodology applied. Figure 7 presents the soils within the project area to evidence that no peat land is located in the project area.</p>		
<b>Documentation provided by project participant</b>		
NA		
DOE assessment 01		Date: 15/04/2022
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligibility criteria of the project grouped in the PD were adjusted.</li> <li>The project proponent has excluded wetland areas.</li> </ol>		
<b>FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY</b>		

<b>CAR ID</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
<b>Description of CAR</b>		
<b>Data and Parameters</b>		
<p>The project includes N<sub>2</sub>O from biomass burning even though it is excluded by the methodology VM0015 V1.1 Table 4 Source: N<sub>2</sub>O- Excluded- Not a significant source.</p> <p>The warming potential of methane and nitrous oxide used by the PP is not the most updated data according to the 5<sup>th</sup> IPCC report, unlike required by VCS Standard Section 3.14.4.</p> <p>The emission factor obtained by the local studies is not consistent with the assessed forest reference level, data, and parameters (FREL) latest submitted by the national entity -Ministry of the Environment of Brazil to the UNFCCC.</p>		
<b>Project participant response</b>		<b>Date: 25/03/2022</b>
<p>1. Although the methodology considers the N<sub>2</sub>O emission from biomass burning as not significant, the calculation that includes this source is detailed in page 81, section 6.2 and 7.2 of the methodology. Therefore, N<sub>2</sub>O was considered as a source.</p> <p>2. The warming potential of methane and nitrous oxide was updated according to the 5<sup>th</sup> IPCC report. Values updated in the spreadsheet too.</p> <p>3. According to Brazil's submission of a Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for reducing emissions from deforestation in the Amazonia biome for REDD+ results-based payments under the UNFCCC from 2016 to 2020, which was issued in 2018, this document provides guidance to the Brazilian government regarding the REDD+ submissions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It is important to note that this document underlines that the submission of FREL is exclusively for the purpose of obtaining and receiving payments for REDD+ actions, pursuant to decisions 13/CP.19, paragraph 2, and 14/CP.19, paragraphs 7 and 8.</p> <p>The subnational FREL for the Amazonia biome comprises an area of approximately 419,700,000 ha and corresponds to 49.29% of the Brazilian territory. It is important to note the size of the analyzed territory, which is larger than many countries. For instance, it would be the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world, larger than European Union or India. Therefore, a unique FREL value for this enormous territory does not correspond to the deforestation dynamics faced by some project activities located in deforestation borders, namely in the Brazilian Arc of Deforestation, where the pressure from cattle ranching, agriculture and timber logging is much more intense.</p> <p>Therefore, in order to clarify this issue on whether using FREL for voluntary carbon projects, the Ministry of the Environment of Brazil (MMA) instituted the Forests+ (Floresta+) Program. According to the program's implementation phases (<a href="https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/servicosambientais/florestamais/TNForestsmaisCarbonImplementation.pdf">https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/servicosambientais/florestamais/TNForestsmaisCarbonImplementation.pdf</a>), the Government concluded that the voluntary carbon market (such as the present project activity) falls within the Forests+ Program. In addition, this same document (pages 2 and 3) defined that the REDD+ initiative under the UNFCCC is a different approach, establishing that the FREL should only be used under the UNFCCC scheme instead of the voluntary carbon market. Later, this document also clarifies in the page 4 the difference between REDD+ and Forests+ Carbon, as outlined below.</p> <p>- The concepts of REDD+ and Forests+ Carbon, in both the national and international scenarios, are independent and separate programs:</p>		

CAR ID	06	Date: 01/03/2022
<p>a) The REDD+ scheme and the correspondent use of FREL are intended to provide public policy financing for climate change under the UNFCCC based on the reduction of deforestation and degradation results, while;</p> <p>b) The Forests+ Carbon, in which the present project activity is contemplated, is a voluntary carbon credit market for native forests based on payment for environmental services that results in the increase and/or maintenance of carbon stocks in native forests.</p> <p>In the future, there will probably be an integration between both approaches (named as Third Phase - Regulation), however nowadays (year 2022) we are in the First Phase: the Government has just recognized the voluntary carbon projects and the next step will be the registration of such projects into a National Platform.</p> <p>Furthermore, another important issued clarified by the Forests+ Program, according to the Law 518/2020 (<a href="https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-n-518-de-29-de-setembro-de-2020-280524591">https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-n-518-de-29-de-setembro-de-2020-280524591</a>), paragraph 2, Art. 2, was: The voluntary carbon market for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, recognized by Resolution CONAREDD+ nº 03, of July 22, 2020, will not entail any obligation regarding the accounting, adjustment or registration in the national inventory of emissions by the Federal Government, thus allowing the voluntary market to establish its own rules and parameters, without any establishment of responsibility or correlation with the commitments assumed by the Brazilian government. Therefore, the use of FREL is not applicable for the voluntary carbon markets. Furthermore, according to VCS requirements v 4.1, section 3.2.2, where projects are located within a jurisdiction covered by a jurisdictional REDD+ program, project proponents shall follow the requirements in this document and the requirements related to nested projects. It is important to note that neither Brazil nor the State of Mato Grosso have an approved Jurisdictional REDD+ Program. In addition, according to the applied methodology VM0015 v1.1, where no sub-national or national baseline is available, a baseline must be developed for a reference region encompassing the project area, the leakage belt and any other geographic area that is relevant to determine the baseline of the project area, observing the deforestation dynamic during the 10-15 year period preceding the start date of the AUD project activity. The Brazilian FREL for the Amazon Biome was developed considering the historical period between 1996- 2015, establishing a linear deforestation projection based on the historical average during this period. This time period is different from what is required by the methodology. Furthermore, the project start date was in 2020, five years later than the end year from the FREL. Furthermore, the FREL does not consider the underlying causes of deforestation, such as the recent socioenvironmental setbacks promoted by the Government, which led to a constant increase in deforestation since 2012. The most recent data was released in November 2021, where more than 13 thousand km<sup>2</sup> have been deforested in the last year<sup>7</sup>, the highest value since 2006. It is important to note that the main affected areas by agents and drivers of deforestation are located close to the Brazilian Arc of Deforestation, where the project is located.</p> <p>Therefore, the average deforestation rate and deforestation dynamics in the project region is higher than the average for the whole Amazon Biome. Therefore, the project activity is consistent with the requirements from VCS (as no jurisdiction REDD+ Program exists), from the Brazilian Government (as</p>		

<sup>7</sup> Available at: <https://www.gov.br/inpe/pt-br/assuntos/ultimas-noticias/divulgacao-de-dados-prodes.pdf>

<b>CAR ID</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
the FREL shall not be used for projects in the voluntary carbon markets, according to the Brazilian Forests+ Program), and from the applied methodology (baseline was developed for a reference region observing the agents and drivers of deforestation 11 years prior to the project start date).		
Documentation provided by project participant		
NA		
DOE assessment 01		Date: 15/04/2022
The project proponent considers N <sub>2</sub> O emissions because it includes forest fires in the baseline, which is consistent with the methodology.		
The warming potential of methane and nitrous oxide used by the PP is the most updated data according to the 5 <sup>th</sup> IPCC report.		
As justified by the project proponent, the FREL is not currently applicable to voluntary carbon markets.		
<b>FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY</b>		

<b>CAR ID</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
Description of CAR		
Project areas:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The geographical information of the delimitation of the leakage management area is not attached.</li> <li>2. There is no evidence in the attached Project document, regarding the percentage of similarity of the Project area with the reference area nor with the leakage belt.</li> <li>3. About the Displacement Leakage Factor, the PP does not present evidenced for a factor of 0%. unlike required by the methodology, which states that “... <i>Where leakage prevention activities are implemented the factor shall be equal to the proportion of the baseline agents estimated to be given the opportunity to participate in leakage prevention activities and project activities...</i>”</li> <li>4. Project area could not be ensured. The project includes area with non-forest cover (e.g. roads, paths) as a stable forest.</li> </ol>		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Leakage Management Area was updated and the shp files were sent to audit team.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Reference Region: According to the applied methodology VM0015:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The reference region should contain strata with agents, drivers and patterns of deforestation that in the 10–15-year period prior to the start date of the proposed AUD project activity are similar to those expected to exist within the project area.</li> <li>- The reference region may include one or several discrete areas. It must be larger than the project area and include the project area</li> <li>- Three main criteria are relevant to demonstrate that the conditions determining the likelihood of deforestation within the project area are similar or expected to become similar to those found within the reference region (agents and drivers of deforestation, landscape configuration and ecological conditions and Socio-economic and cultural conditions)</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p><i>These conditions are complied by the applied Reference Region, as detailed in section 3.3 of Joint PD version 2.</i></p>		

<b>CAR ID</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
<p><i>Leakage Belt: According to the applied methodology:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The leakage belt is the land area or land areas surrounding or adjacent to the project area in which baseline activities could be displaced due to the project activities implemented in the project area</li> <li>- To demonstrate that Option I (Opportunity Cost Analysis) is applicable, use historical records, i.e. demonstrate that at least 80% of the area deforested in the reference region (or some of its strata) during the historical reference period has occurred at locations where deforesting was profitable. Alternatively, use literature studies, surveys and other credible and verifiable sources of information.</li> </ul> <p><i>These conditions are compiled by the applied Leakage Belt, as detailed in section 3.3 of the Joint PD version 2.</i></p> <p><i>Both procedures to determine Reference Region and Leakage Belt are also detailed in the Mapping Report sent as evidence.</i></p> <p>3. <i>It is estimated that all of potential agents of deforestation in the Reference Region will have the opportunity to participate in leakage prevention activities. Thus, the “Displacement Leakage Factor” (DLF) was considered 5% in the first 5 years. And after that, 0% was adopted based on previous REDD projects developed by Ecologica Assessoria Ltda, where no leakage due to displaced deforestation occurred during all the verified monitoring periods. This parameter was updated in the Joint PD and PD spreadsheet version 2.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Project Area was updated to comply with the applied methodology.</i></p>		
<p><b>Documentation provided by project participant</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. LMA.zip</li> <li>2. 2022_03_23d_Juruena_mappingreport_02.docx</li> </ol>		
<b>DOE assessment 01</b>		<b>Date: 15/04/2022</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The geographical information of the delimitation of the leakage management area is attached.</li> <li>2. There is evidence the percentage of similarity of the Project area with the reference region.</li> <li>3. About the Displacement Leakage Factor, the PP does not present evidenced for a factor of 5% (previous REDD projects developed by Ecologica Assessoria Ltda and calculation). PENDING</li> <li>4. From the project area, the areas of planned deforestation were subtracted (e.g., roads, paths).</li> </ol>		
<b>Project participant response</b>		<b>Date: 27/04/2022</b>
<p>3. Evidence of the experiences of other validated and/or verified projects can be found in the following links: Yellow Ipê (<a href="https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2373">https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2373</a>), ABC Norte (<a href="https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2558">https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2558</a>) and Boa Fé (<a href="https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2482">https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2482</a>). These previously validated and veriflicated Ecológica projects applied a DLF of 0%.</p>		
<b>DOE assessment 02</b>		<b>Date: 01/05/2022</b>
<p>3. In the PD is described the following: “DLF was adopted as 5% considering that 95% of the agents are involved in the LMA, such as the mining in what is now the Pousada do Seu João, a settlement in Nova União, and indigenous people in the Apiakás TI and also based on previous REDD projects developed by Ecologica Assessoria Ltda, where no leakage due to displaced deforestation</p>		

<b>CAR ID</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
occurred during all the verified monitoring periods”. The foregoing is consistent with respect to the project situation.		
<b>FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY</b>		

<b>CL ID</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
<b>Description of CL</b>		
Social		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As described in the PD&amp;MR “<i>Juruena River REDD Project has not yet conducted a social and environmental impact assessment within the Project Area</i>” and this information has been corroborated by the audit team on field. Therefore, the project does not demonstrate compliance of the referential VCS standard numeral 3.17 -No Net Harm, Local Stakeholder Consultation.</li> <li>2. The supports of the project's contribution to the SGDs are not evidenced, unlike described in number 1.17 of the PD.</li> <li>3. There is no documentary evidence about the communication with local stakeholders unlike described in the Risk tool presented by the PP</li> <li>4. Public comment period dates are not mentioned in PD&amp;MR</li> <li>5. The PP does not take into account the indigenous land named “Escondido” as stakeholder although it shares limits with the project area.</li> </ol>		

<b>Project participant response</b>	<b>Date: 25/03/2022</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Social diagnosis and further information on the communities surrounding the project area were included in Joint PD version 2 section 2.1 and 2.2</i></li> <li>2. <i>A clarifier description of the supports of the project's contribution to the SDGs was addressed in section 1.17 of the PD.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Information on the Local Stakeholder conducted was included in the Joint PD version 2.ç In addition, the material distributed to the communities, that includes the communication channel is also sent as evidence</i></li> <li>4. <i>Public Comments period and information were updated in section 2.4</i></li> <li>5. <i>PP tried communication with FUNAI and representants of the TI Escondido, however, there was no response. According to the Indigenous Land Management Plan, their village is located outside the project's reference region. The TI Escondido is a region occupied by the Rikbaktsá ethnic group, which has isolated tribes, according to official sources. Thus, as detailed in section 1.14 and section 2.5, according to the internal regulations of the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), isolated tribes are guaranteed “the exercise of their freedom and traditional activities without the obligation to contact them”. In this sense, it is up to the Official Indigenist Body, in the exercise of police power, to discipline the entry and transit of third parties in areas where the presence of isolated Indians is found, as well as to take the necessary measures to protect these groups (art. 7, Decree No. 1,775 / 96), by restricting the entry of third parties in these areas. However, as part of the Indigenous Land is located in the Reference Region, it was considered as a stakeholder and public information available was included on the Joint PD version 2.</i></li> </ol>	

<b>Documentation provided by project participant</b>	
3. Local Stakeholders Consultation Folder	
<b>DOE assessment 01</b>	<b>Date: 15/04/2022</b>

CL ID	08	Date: 01/03/2022
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1. The project does demonstrate compliance of the referential VCS standard numeral 3.17 -No Net Harm, Local Stakeholder Consultation.
2. According to the Section 1.17 of the PD, the contributions to the SDGs are in the SOCIALCARBON report, however, there is no evidence that the supports of the SOCIALCARBON report activities are attached (e.g.: women inclusion, alternative income sources, biodiversity monitoring, etc.). PENDING
3. There is no evidence that the risks of the project have been communicated in the stakeholder's consultation. PENDING
4. The public comment period described in section 2.4 of the PD does not coincide with what is registered on the verra page, PENDING
5. There is no evidence of the project proponent tried to communicate with the indigenous land named "Escondido, as described in the response of this finding. PENDING

Project participant response	Date: 27/03/2022
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2. The corresponding evidence (*SDG* folder) was made available to the Verification Team. In addition, it is important to note that this is the first socioenvironmental monitoring under Social Carbon Standard, therefore it is expected that the project will expand its initiatives throughout the Social Carbon's Reports with the incomes from carbon credits sales. The SocialCarbon methodology drives continuous improvement in the local community through prospects (at least one per resource, totalling 6 improvement actions), in which the project owner undertakes to implement them until the next monitoring period. To guarantee the evolution of the socioenvironmental scenario in the region, SocialCarbon Standard requires that at least 50% of the actions suggested in the previous Point must be implemented, under the risk of losing the Standard (available at: [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6161c89d030b89374bec0b70/t/623b215cc3539f0f84b55e57/1648042338379/SOCIALCARBON\\_STANDARD\\_v-5-.0+final+II.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6161c89d030b89374bec0b70/t/623b215cc3539f0f84b55e57/1648042338379/SOCIALCARBON_STANDARD_v-5-.0+final+II.pdf)).

The monitoring period for SocialCarbon should be the same as the monitoring period for the Carbon Accounting Standard. Thus, it is expected that the contributions to the listed SDGs occur, and these activities will be monitored throughout the project.

4. The adverse risks assessed in tables 3 and 4 are all related to the impacts of the sustainable forest management plan. However, as the landowner has all the necessary authorizations and plans to conduct the forest management according to the legislation, these risks are minimized and controlled. It is also important to consider that there are no communities living within the Project Area. Regarding conflict management, the landowner already has a relationship with the surrounding communities and no conflicts are expected as long as there is any kind of environmental damage or encroachment, that will be resolved according to the Brazilian legislation. Thus, during the stakeholder consultation, the project was presented detailing all the activities conducted by the project and the communities' needs and doubts were considered.
5. The public comment period was corrected to 23-November-2021 to 23-December-2021 as indicated in the Verra page.

CL ID	08	Date: 01/03/2022
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6. In February 21, Ecológica received an e-mail sent by ICV, organization that acts within rural properties in Mato Grosso, with some comments on the Local Stakeholder Consultation presentation, including a question about the absence of the TI Escondido within the LMA. ICV also attached the Management Plan of the Indigenous territory. An assessment of this document was included in the PD, in section 2. Safeguards, and in February 23, Ecológica replied to the e-mail informing that it was not able to contact any representants during the audit visit, and that it was going to contact FUNAI one more time, while it kindly asked for any other contacts ICV may have. Unfortunately, ICV didn't reply to the e-mail. Meanwhile, Ecológica tried to contact FUNAI and ICV by telephone, however, not getting any return.

Therefore, it was internally agreed that the PP would try to contact a representant until the next monitoring. It is important to note, however, that according to the location map of the Management Plan, the TI's village is not located within the project's Reference Region.

DOE assessment 02	Date: 01/05/2022
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- 2. The project demonstrates the contribution to the SDGs for the current monitoring period.
- 3. The project clarifies how communication with stakeholders has been carried out, including aspects of risk.
- 4. The correction of the public comment is not evidenced. PENDING

**2.4 Public Comments**

~~No negative input or comment was received during the public comment period. The public comments period was available in the Verra website from 24 July 2021 - 24 August 2021. The project received 3 comments, addressed below:~~

1) Is this Project is falling in Ocean?

~~The VCS Project Database coordinates were updated to correct the project location. The Project is located in the State of Mato Grosso, in Brazil.~~

2) Geographic coordinates missing in Figure 1.

~~Geographic coordinates were corrected in the VCS Project database and included in the PD.~~

3) Since this project area is located next to highly deforested area. How proponent maintain the deforestation levels?

~~The project aims to reduce deforestation and external pressure in the region through mitigating activities, such as greater monitoring of the areas, socio-environmental activities and income~~

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VCS-Joint-PD\_Jur...Project\_v03.docx

Información

Propiedades

Tamaño	28,11 MB
Modificado	29/4/2022 4:12 p. m.
Tipo	Documento
Cargado por	Sustainable Carbon
Fecha de carga	29/4/2022 4:12 p. m.
Título	0
Propietario	Verra
Tiempo de edi...	5 horas
Número de re...	9
Páginas	3

Mostrar todo

5. The adjustments (inclusion of assessment of the document) in the section of safeguards is not evidenced. Email communications are not attached as evidence. Pending

Project participant response	Date: 06/05/2022
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- 4. Section 2.4 was revised, and public comment period was updated according to Verra website.
- 5. The description of the Escondido Indigenous Land (TI Escondido) presented in section 2.1 No Net Harm was made assessing the Land Management Plan provided by ICV, as described in the Joint PD. E-mail communication was sent (ICV\_TerrasIndigenas- Re\_ [ACESSO] Consulta pública - Juruena River REDD Project.pdf)

DOE assessment 03	Date: 06/05/2022
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- 4. The correction of the public comment is evidenced.
- 5. The evidence about safeguards were attached.

<b>CL ID</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
<b>FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY</b>		

<b>CL ID</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
<b>Description of CL</b>		

**Monitoring**

1. There is no evidence of the procedures for the monitoring plan, as well as the description of how the monitoring activities will be implemented.

<b>Project participant response</b>	<b>Date: 25/03/2022</b>
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1. *Planning for monitoring properties is aligned between owners and contracted responsible. Mr. Cassio Roberto Gradela, one of the owners, husband of Mrs Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela (owner) and brother-in-law of Mrs Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque (owner) is responsible for carrying out frequent on-site monitoring at the following information in the actions of monitoring the boundaries of the properties and maintenance of the roads. Evidence can be seen in the renewed contracts for monitoring the boundaries of some properties that make up the project area.*

<b>Documentation provided by project participant</b>
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*“Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Beatris T.Fabris Gradela - Faz.Fenix- ano 2022”*

*“Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Beatris T.Fabris Gradela - Faz.Jao - ano 2022”*

*“Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Beatris T.Fabris Gradela - Faz.Tico Tico - ano 2022”*

*“Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Cassio Gradela - Faz.Beija Flor - ano 2022”*

*“Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Cassio Gradela - Faz.Mutum - ano 2022”*

*“Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Elisabete EIRELI - Faz.Aguia Branca - ano 2022”*

<b>DOE assessment</b>	<b>Date: 15/04/2022</b>
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1. The project proponent clarified the monitoring plan procedures.

<b>FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY</b>
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<b>CL ID</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Date: 01/03/2022</b>
<b>Description of CL</b>		

**SOCIAL CARBON**

1. It is not clear if the socio-environmental benefits are for communities within the project area or outside it.
2. Compliance with the criteria of the Socialcarbon standard for monitoring the social and environmental impacts of the project (co-benefits) has not been described.
3. There is no evidence of how the socio-environmental baseline (Point zero) was established and whether it corresponds to the monitoring period of the project's emission reductions, since the Socialcarbon standard, Criteria 3, Requirements, describes ... *Point Zero considers a time period before the implementation of project activity up until the end of the first monitoring period of the accounting standard...*
4. There is no evidence on how continuous improvement will be demonstrated compared to the point zero baseline and the frequency of evaluation of the indicators.

CL ID	10	Date: 01/03/2022
<p>5. Methods used to obtain the information for each indicator: the questionnaires, photographs, and documents for obtaining the information are not described:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Women inclusion: The PP does not attach evidence of the professional working on the forest management plan.</li> <li>b. Expansion of community activities: The PP presents as evidence recordings and images of payment receipts, where the supports of the community activities cannot be clearly identified.</li> <li>c. Conflict management: There is no evidence of the supports of the conflict resolution system and its implementation</li> <li>d. Alternative income sources: There is no evidence of the compliance supports</li> <li>e. Social and Environmental Investments: There is no documentary evidence of the investments in infrastructure.</li> <li>f. Quality control: Control systems and their implementation are not identified</li> <li>g. Non-timber forest products (NTFPs): There is no documentary supports of chestnuts extracts in the project area.</li> <li>h. Impact on remaining flora: it has not been identified the monitoring plan for Impacts to remaining flora.</li> </ul>		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022
<p>1. <i>The socio-environmental benefits are for communities outside the project area due to there is an absence of local community members living in the project area. Thus, a clarifier indication was addressed in the SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_ 4.1.2.,4.1.3., 4.3.7 sections.</i></p> <p>2. <i>The corresponding social and environmental impacts monitoring of the project are described in each, whenever applicable, indicator and in section 3.1. Social, economic and environmental impacts of the emission reductions project of the SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2.</i></p> <p>3. <i>PP contacted SOCIALCARBON team through e-mail (sent as evidence) to clarify this point, and the socio-environmental baseline complies with the standard criteria as it can also be applied to ongoing projects, therefore, not interfering in the Baseline.</i></p> <p>4. <i>According to SOCIALCARBON criteria 4 (available at:&lt; <a href="https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6161c89d030b89374bec0b70/t/623b215cc3539f0f84b55e57/1648042338379/SOCIALCARBON_STANDARD_v-5-.0+final+II.pdf">https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6161c89d030b89374bec0b70/t/623b215cc3539f0f84b55e57/1648042338379/SOCIALCARBON_STANDARD_v-5-.0+final+II.pdf</a> &gt;)</i></p> <p><i>evidencing continual improvements relies on sending, in the following monitoring period, documents and evidence that demonstrates which prospect initiative the project proponent has made in comparison to the last report prospect indicated. Yet, to maintain SOCIALCARBON Standard certification the project cannot unjustified why the actions were not develop in the subsequently monitoring report neither decrease the same resource score twice. Therefore, the present monitoring period complies to SOCIALCARBON standard criteria.</i></p> <p>5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>The women inclusion indicator evidence (01. ART - PMFS TICO TICO .pdf and 06- ART 2 - Manejo Tico Tico.pdf documents) were made available to the Verification Team. Yet, it is important to notice that this indicator was scored with the lowest punctuation (1 out of 6) since there are no initiatives regarding women inclusion programs and campaigns, only one punctual action.</i></li> </ul>		

CL ID	10	Date: 01/03/2022
	<p>b. The expansion of community activities indicator evidence (Concerto da Estrada próxima Project Area, Nova União, São Rafael Pousada and TI Apiakás folders) were better organized, indicating which community received which benefit, and made available to the Verification Team. Also, a clarifier description was addressed in the SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_4.1.2 section.</p> <p>c. A communication channel was established for stakeholders to continually express their concerns and to solve eventual conflicts and grievances that arise during project planning, implementation, and monitoring. The main communication channel is the project's own email (mh@ecologica.earth), which is managed by Instituto Ecológica team. As well as the owner and Ecologica Team phone numbers. Grievance redress and conflict management procedures, as well as benefit sharing mechanisms, will be discussed with communities through stakeholders consultations.</p> <p>d. Due to the absence of management control operation planning evidence the score was decreased in the SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_4.1.10 and 5 sections.</p> <p>e. Social and Environmental Investments indicator evidence (TI Apiakás folder) was better organized and made available to the Verification Team.</p> <p>f. Due to the absence of control systems and their implementation planning evidence the score was decreased in the SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_4.1.12 and 5 sections.</p> <p>g. The Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) indicator evidence (Extração de castanhas.jpg) were made available to the Verification Team.</p> <p>h. The Impact on remaining flora evidence (Inventario_ProcessadoFaz Tico Tico] was made available to the Verification Team.</p>	
Documentation provided by project participant		
	<p>3. SOCIALCARBON response [Juruena River REDD Project].pdf</p> <p>5.</p> <p>a. "01. ART - PMFS TICO TICO"; "06- ART 2 - Manejo Tico Tico"</p> <p>b. "Concerto da estrada próxima Project Area"; "Nova União"; "São Rafael Pusada"; "TI Apiakas"</p> <p>c. "Local Stakeholders Consultation Folder"</p> <p>d. "Extração de castanhas"; "Segurança e Vigilância";</p> <p>e. "TI Apiakás"</p> <p>g. "Extração de castanhas.jpg"</p> <p>h. "Inventario_ProcessadoFazTico Tico.xls"</p>	
DOE assessment		Date: 15/04/2022
	<p>1. The project proponent clarified the scope of the socio-environmental benefits.</p> <p>2. The project proponent described social and environmental impacts monitoring.</p> <p>3. Point zero was reviewed according with SOCIALCARBON standard.</p> <p>4. The project will demonstrate socio-environmental improvements for the next verification, according with SOCIALCARBON standard since the evaluation of the current monitoring period corresponds to the point zero.</p> <p>5. a. The women inclusion indicator evidence was reviewed. b. The expansion of community activities indicator evidence was clarified.</p>	

CL ID	10	Date: 01/03/2022
<p>c. The conflict resolution system was clarified.  d. The score of alternative income sources was adjusted and evidence attachment.  e. Social and Environmental Investments indicator evidence was reviewed.  f. The score of quality control was adjusted.  g. The women inclusion indicator evidence was reviewed. Although only one photo is attached, it is what corresponds to the baseline and the project should show improvements in future verifications.  h. There are plans to monitor the impacts on the remaining flora. It is what corresponds to the baseline and the project should show improvements in future verifications.</p>		
<b>FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY</b>		

CL ID	11	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CL		
<p>Additionality:</p> <p>a. The PP did not consider the sale of cattle in the analysis of the spreadsheet "Cashflow CO2_Juruena River_v01"</p>		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022
<i>The additionality cashflow was updated.</i>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
"Cashflow CO2_Juruena_River_v02"		
DOE assessment		Date: 15/04/2022
The project proponent considered the sale of cattle in the analysis of the spreadsheet "Cashflow CO2_Juruena River_v02".		
<b>FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY</b>		